

TIPCO

Intellectual
Property Office
Annual Report



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DIRECTOR GENERAL'S MESSAGE



Hong Shu-min

Director General

Looking back on the year 2017, I and my TIPO colleagues worked together on three primary tasks—quality optimization, industrial support and international exchanges. We dedicated ourselves to increasing the value of IPR in Taiwan, strengthening the services for SMEs, and expanding international cooperation. Our dedication resulted in a year of fruitful progress and achievement.

Maintaining efficacy and quality has always been our objective. To this end, we were able to deliver the best performance in five years. The average first office action pendency for invention patents was lowered to nine months and average disposal pendency to 16 months. In trademark, the average first office action pendency and disposal pendency were five and seven months respectively. Pending applications for both patent and trademark were reduced to less than 46,000 cases. In our continuous effort to improve examination quality, especially for patent, we instituted the operational directions for patent examination quality review on the basis of previous review mechanism, and launched Patent Examination Quality Review 2.0. Under this mechanism, specific quality review units, SOP and examination standard in the scheme could

become more concretized. In addition, internal review findings and external feedback would help improve examination quality. The entire mechanism works as a forward-moving ecosystem, drawing the blueprint for a future of quality patents.

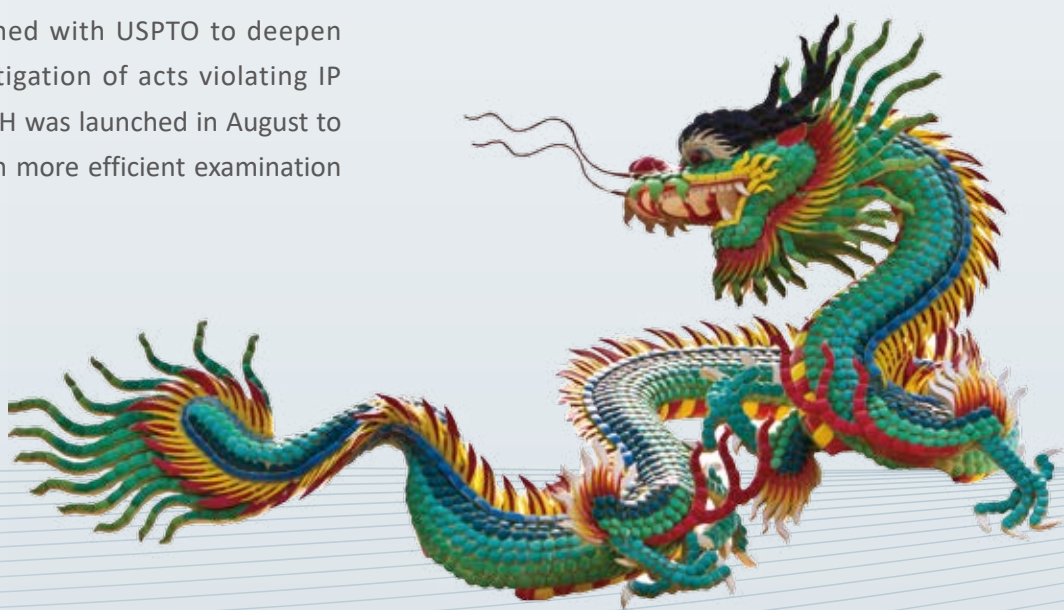
Providing support to local industries is one of TIPO's primary services. In line with the government's "Five plus two" Innovative Industries Plan, we selected SMEs with a great potential but having a limited access to resources, and provided them with customerized patent courses to strengthen their IP awareness and practices, and to improve their patent quality. In addition, we held information sessions to strengthen IP professionals' knowledge of design patent, and we published trend analyses of key technologies and industries. Our objective was to provide the industries with the best possible professional and relevant assistance. The year 2017 saw residents' patent applications growing out of a downward incline, and trademark applications hit a five-year high. We will continue to step up our support for the industry.

A sound legal regime is the solid foundation for intellectual property protection and industrial development. Through our continuous effort, the draft amendment to the Copyright Act was sent to the Legislative Yuan for review in November. In the Patent Act, we extended the grace period for invention and utility model patent from six to twelve months. This would facilitate patent protection of R&D results, as well as exchange between SMEs' technologies and academic development. We also revised patent examination guidelines for inventive step and the exceptions to loss of novelty or inventive step (creativity). In trademark, guidelines for non-traditional trademarks and procedural examination of trademark dispute cases were revised. These efforts were aimed at building a better legal regime in Taiwan.

In international exchange, TIPO proactively participated in discussions on professional issues with international IP organizations to deepen bilateral exchanges and cooperation. To strengthen ties with other IPOs, we extended the TIPO-JPO PPH Pilot Program for another three years and stepped up cooperation with Japan on promoting geographical certification mark. The MOU on IPR enforcement was signed with USPTO to deepen cooperation on investigation of acts violating IP laws. The TIPO-PPO PPH was launched in August to provide applicants with more efficient examination

services. The MOU signed with UKIPO on the Deposit of Biological Material for the Purposes of Patent Procedure came into effect in December to help biomedical industries build patent portfolios. We continued to dedicate ourselves to diversifying cooperation and increasing the depth and width of international participation so as to harmonize with international systems.

It is TIPO's core value to provide professional IP services to facilitate development in the local industries and build a sound IP environment. In 2017, we completed many important tasks, and we will take concrete steps to pave our way forward. We will focus our future work on four areas: optimizing quality through vigorous patent and trademark examination quality reviews; enhancing customer services through substantiating global patent search resources and industrial patent knowledge platforms; consolidating IPR legal regime through amending patent, trademark, trade secrets and copyright laws and regulations; and substantiating bilateral and diverse ties with countries such as those under the government's New Southbound Policy.





HIGHLIGHTS IN 2017

Invention Patent

Average first office action pendency was **8.8** months.
Average Disposal Pendency was **15.5** months.



Trademark

Applications stood at **108,758** classes.
Concluded cases stood at **114,213** classes.
Average first office action pendency was **5.1** months.
Average Disposal Pendency was **7.0** months.



Copyright

The Follow the Money voluntary agreement was signed between advertising agencies and copyright holders in **August**.
A new copyright CMO was established in **September**.
Draft amendment to Copyright Act was sent to the Legislative Yuan for review in **November**.



IPR Laws and Regulations

Revised Examination Guidelines for Post-Grant Amendment to Patent took effect on **January 1**.
Amended Examination Guidelines for Patent Invalidation took effect on **January 1**.
Amended Patent Act and examination guidelines on grace period textension took effect on **May 1**.
Amended Examination Guidelines for Inventive Step took effect on **July 1**.
Interview 2.0 was launched on **July 1**.
Amended Examination Guidelines for Non-traditional Trademarks took effect on **September 12**.
Amended Guidelines for Procedural Examination of Trademark Dispute Cases took effect on **October 30**.



International Cooperation

The Taiwan-US MOU on IPR Enforcement was signed in **February**.
TIPO-PPO PPH was launched in **August**.
The MOU between TIPO and UKIPO on the Deposit of Biological Material for the Purposes of Patent Procedure was signed in **December**.



Support for Industrial Sectors

30 seminars on Increasing Domestic Patent Capacity and Value were held.
19 information sessions on Enhancing Innovation Capabilities and IPR Awareness for SMEs were held.
7 sessions of seminars, forums and visits on Reasonable Measures for Maintaining Confidentiality of Trade Secrets were held.
The IPR Protection in Southeast Asian Countries webpage was created in **March**.



e-Services

e-Receipt Service was launched in **January**.
Inquiry system for patent and trademark e-certificates and rights using QRCode was launched in **September**.
The rate of e-receipt was **75.9%**.
The rate of e-filing for patent applications was **61.6%**.
The rate of e-filing for trademark applications was **74.2%**.
The rate of e-delivery of patent documents was **80.1%**.
The rate of e-delivery of trademark documents was **64.9%**.



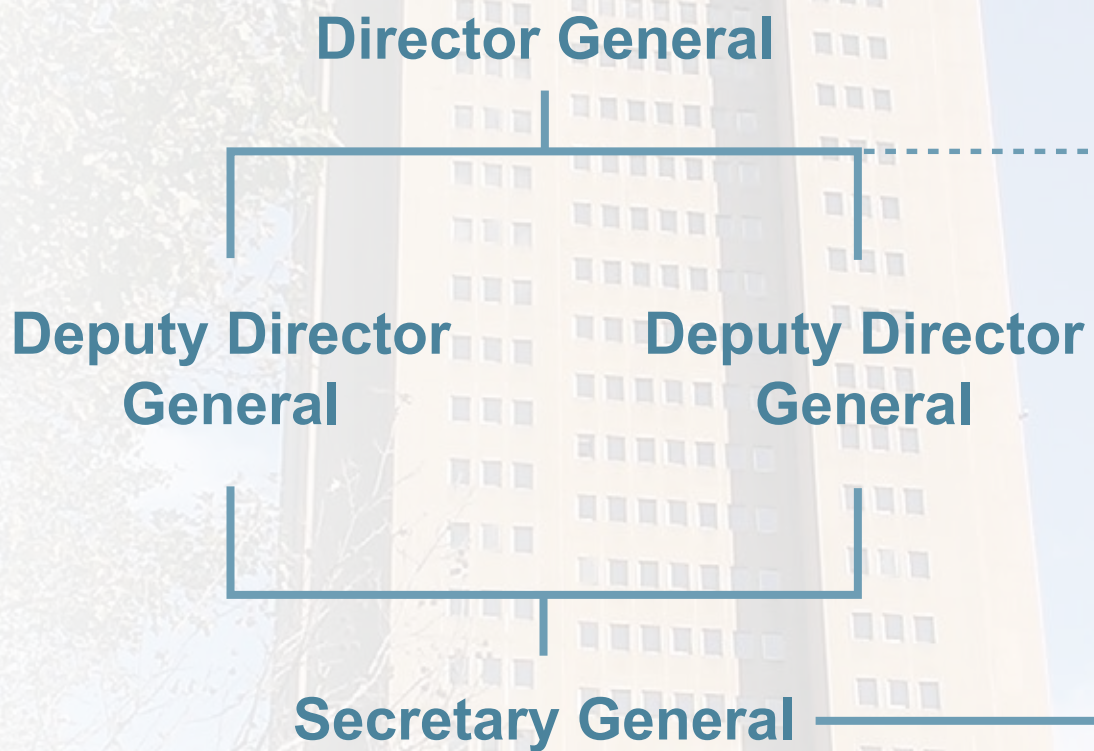
ABBREVIATIONS

ACMA	Asia-Pacific Music Collective Management Association
AEP	Accelerated Examination Program
AmCham Taipei	The American Chamber of Commerce in Taipei
APEC	Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
ARIB	Association of Radio Industries and Businesses
Bpifrance	Banque publique d'investissement (The French Public Investment Bank)
CANBus	Controller Area Network
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CIBr	The Criminal Investigation Brigade
CMO	Collective Management Organization
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
DoIT	The Department of Industrial Technology
DPMA	German Patent and Trademark Office
EBRC	European Business & Regulatory Cooperation
ECCT	European Chamber Of Commerce Taiwan
EETO	European Economic and Trade Office
EPO	European Patent Office
EU	European Union
EUIPO	European Union Intellectual Property Office
FinTech	Financial Technology
FIT	Finance, Insurance, and Tax strategies
GI	Geographical Indication
GIPA	Global Intellectual Property Academy
IEEE	Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers
IoV	Internet of Vehicles
IPC	International Patent Classification
IPEG	Intellectual Property Expert Group
IPO	Intellectual Property Office
IPOPHL	Intellectual Property Office of the Philippines
ISP	Internet Service Provider
IT	Information Technology
ITS	Intelligent Transportation System
IWL	Infringing Websites List
JPO	Japan Patent Office
KIPO	Korean Intellectual Property Office
LCD	liquid-crystal display
LED	Light Emitting Diode
MOEA	The Ministry of Economic Affairs
MOJ	Ministry of Justice

MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSME	Micro Small and Medium Enterprise
NCC	National Communications Commission
NPA	National Police Agency
OD	optical disk
OEM	Original Equipment Manufacturer
OLED	organic light-emitting diode
OTT	Over the Top
PDX	Priority Document Exchange
PhRMA	Pharmaceutical Research and Manufacturers of America
PPH	Patent Prosecution Highway
PPO	Patent Office of the Republic of Poland
PTE	Patent Term Extension
QR Code	Quick Response Code
R&D	Research and Development
SAIC	State Administration for Industry & Commerce of mainland China
SEP	Standard Essential Patent
SIPO	State Intellectual Property Office of mainland China
SME	Small or Medium Enterprise
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SPTO	Spanish Patent and Trademark Office
TAAA	Taipei Association of Advertising Agencies
TACP	Taiwan Association for Copyrights Protection
Taipei INST	Taipei International Invention Show and Technomart
TFCIA	Taiwan Film-related Creative Industries Association
THPO	Taiwan High Prosecutors Office
TIFA	Trade and Investment Framework Agreement
TIPA	Taiwan Intellectual Property Alliance
TMCS	Music Copyright Intermediary Society of Taiwan
TPAA	Taiwan Patent Attorneys Association
TRIPS	Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights
TTAB	Trademark Trial and Appeal Board
TW-SUPA	TW-Support Using the PPH Agreement
TWTC	Taipei World Trade Center
UKIPO	United Kingdom Intellectual Property Office

ORGANIZATION, BUDGET AND MANPOWER

1 Organizational Structure



Patent Division I

Patent Division II

Patent Division III

Trademark Division

Copyright Division

Information
Service Division

International Affairs &
Planning Division

Secretariat

Legal Affairs Office

Information
Management Office

Personnel Office

Accounting Office

Civil Service
Ethics Office

Branch Offices

Joint Optical Disk
Enforcement Taskforce
(JODE), MOEA



Second Office
in Shenkeng



2 Budget

2017 Revenue

Unit: NT\$1 Million; %

Item	Amount	Percentage
Patent fees (application, certification, recordation)	848	21.2%
Trademark fees (application, certification, registration, recordation)	816	20.4%
Patent Annuity	2,332	58.2%
Others	7	0.2%
Total	4,003	100.0%

2017 Expenditure

Unit: NT\$1 Million; %

Item	Amount	Percentage
IPR Technological Development	218	14.7%
Promotion of IPR Protection	255	17.2%
General Administration	1,009	68.1%
Total	1,482	100.0%

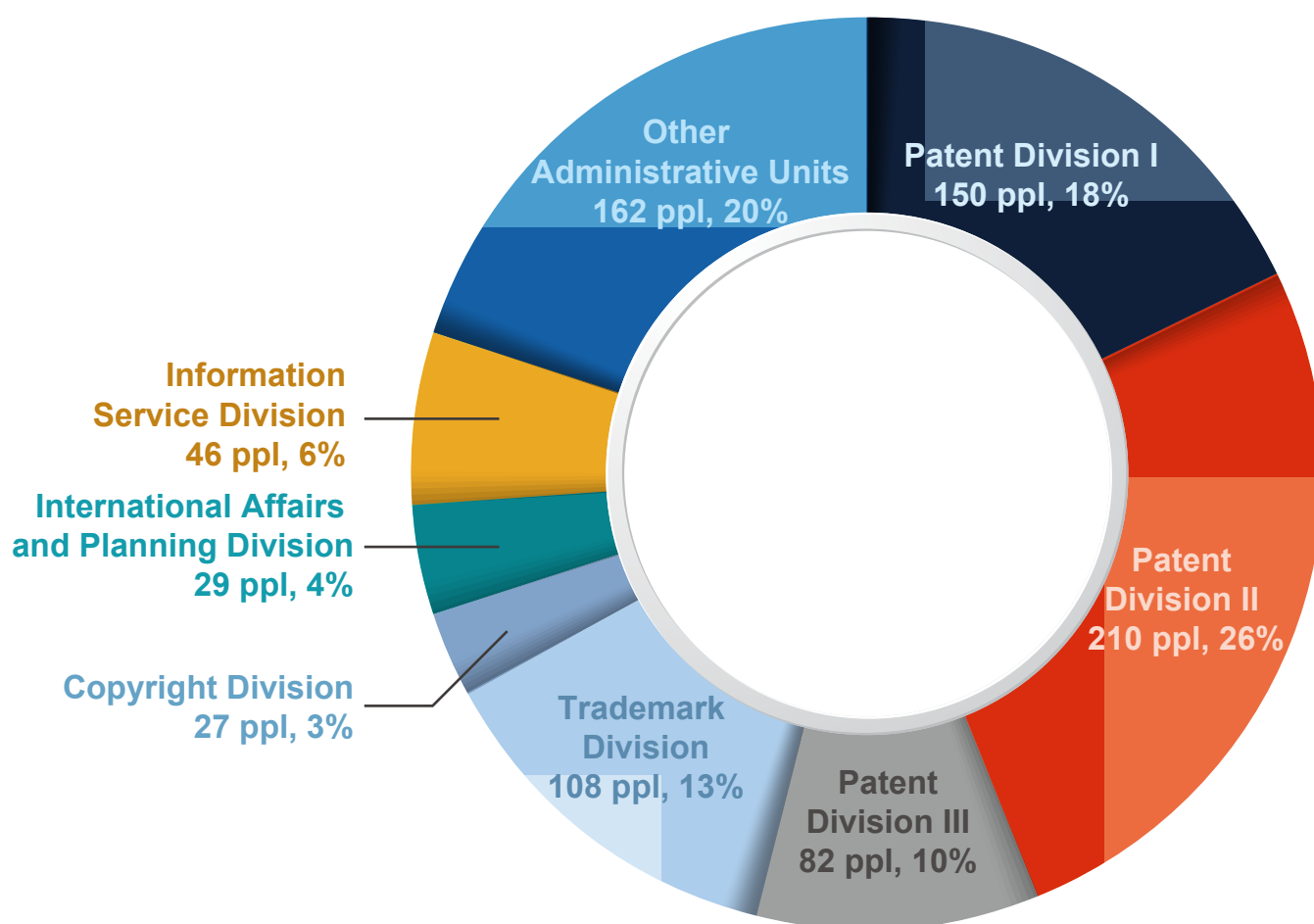
Budget for 2013-2017

Unit: NT\$1 Million

Year	Revenue	Expenditure
2013	3,728	1,687
2014	3,771	1,666
2015	3,886	1,635
2016	3,928	1,604
2017	4,003	1,482

3 Manpower

Department	Patent Division I	Patent Division II	Patent Division III	Trademark Division	Copyright Division	International Affairs and Planning Division	Information Service Division	Other Administrative Units	Toal
Number of Staffs	150	210	82	108	27	29	46	162	814



IPR APPLICATIONS

IP Portfolio is the Best Choice
for Realizing Creativity.

1. Patent
2. Trademark



I. IPR APPLICATIONS

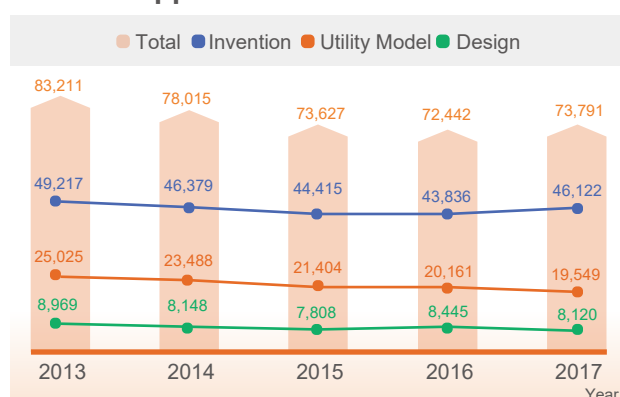
In 2017, TIPO received an increase in the number of IPR applications. All three types of patent applications were up from 2016, due mainly to the growth of invention patent applications. Trademark applications increased as well, by case and class.

Applications filed by residents for invention patent and trademark increased; applications by non-residents saw an overall growth except for design patent.

1 Patent

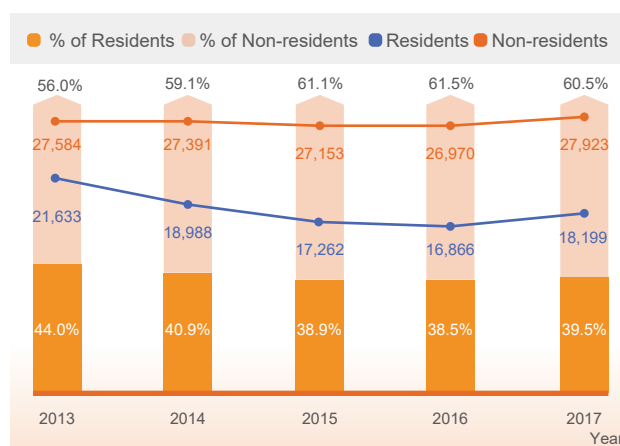
Patent Applications

Trend of Applications



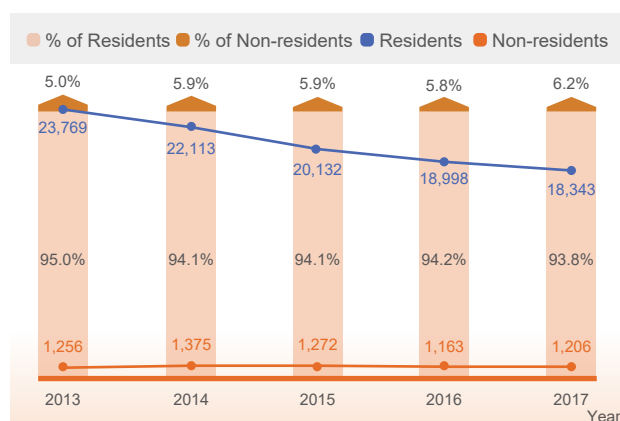
TIPO received 73,791 patent applications in 2017, up slightly from 2016. Of these, invention patent applications grew by 5.2%, standing at 46,122. Utility model patent and design patent applications, however, were down from 2016, standing at 19,549 and 8,120.

Trend of Invention Applications



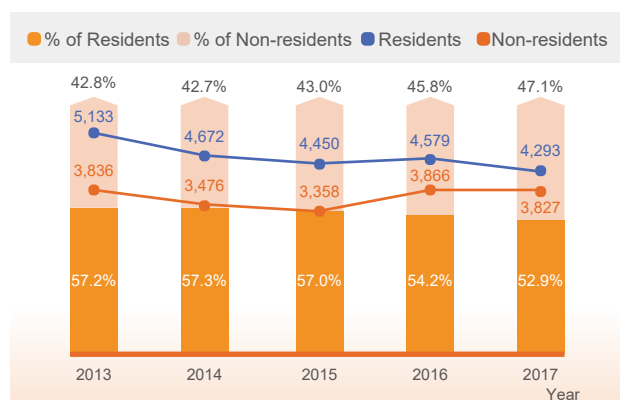
By nationality, invention patents by residents and non-residents stood at 18,199 and 27,923, registering a growth of 7.9% and 3.5% from 2016. The ratio of residents to non-residents filing invention applications was 4:6.

Trend of Utility Model Applications



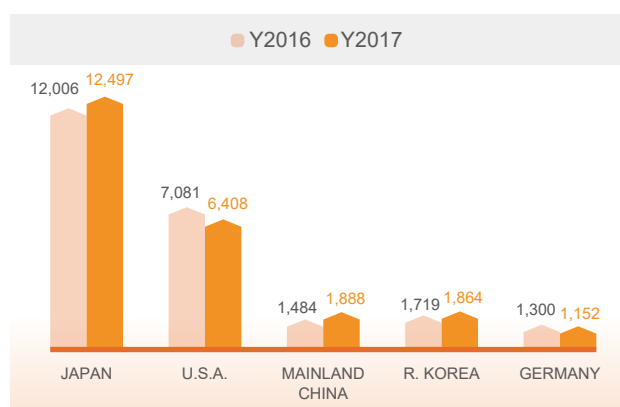
By nationality, utility model patent applications by residents stood at 18,343, down slightly from 2016. Utility model patent applications by non-residents grew, standing at 1,206. Applications by residents accounted for over 90% of all utility model patent applications, outnumbering the other two types of patent applications.

Trend of Design Applications



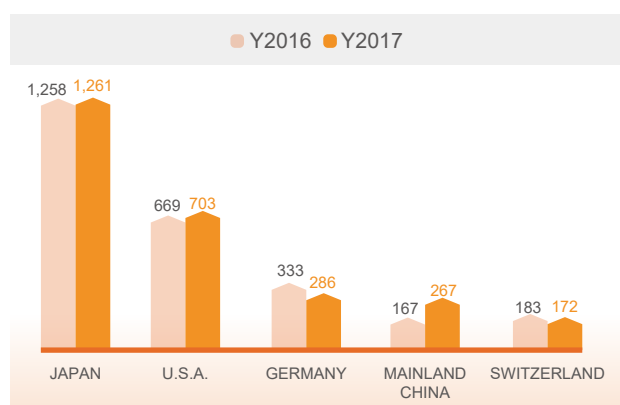
By nationality, design patent applications by residents and non-residents stood at 4,293 and 3,827. Both were down from 2016. The ratio of residents to non-residents filing design patent applications was 5.3:4.7.

Top Five Nations (Regions) Applying Invention Patent Rights in Taiwan



Among non-residents filing invention patent applications, Japan led by 12,497 cases among the top five nations (regions). Applications from Asian countries (regions) were up from 2016, whereas applications from the other countries were down.

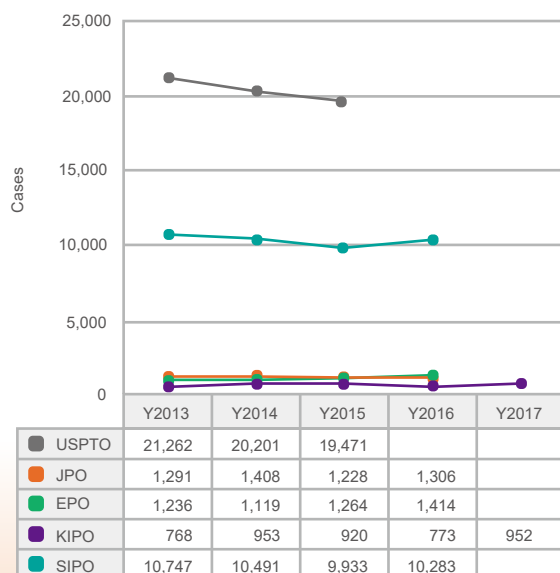
Top Five Nations (Regions) Applying Design Patent Rights in Taiwan



As for design patent, Japan also led with 1,261 cases among the top five nations (regions), followed by the US (703 cases). Applications by Japan, the US, and mainland China were up, whereas the others down.

Patent Applications by Residents to IP5

Invention Patent Applications of Residents to IP5



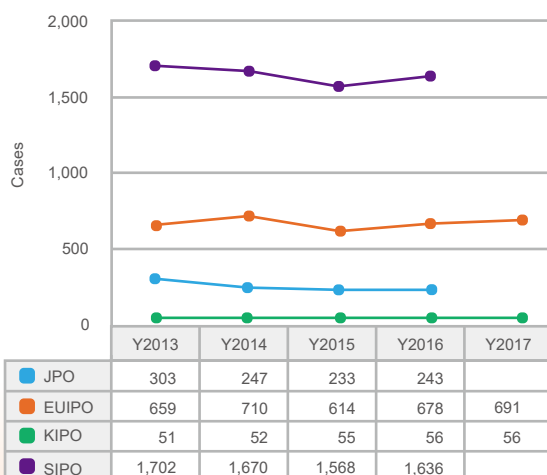
According to IP5 data, SIPO (10,283 cases) was the top IPO where residents filed the most invention patents in 2016. Applications by residents with other IPOs increased, except for KIPO.

In 2017, applications by residents with KIPO (952 cases) saw significant growth from 2016.

Note: 1.Sources: USPTO website, JPO Annual Report, EPO Annual Report, KIPO and SIPO websites.

2.USPTO figures for 2016 and 2017, and JPO, EPO and SIPO figures for 2017 have not yet been released.

Design Patent Applications of Residents to IP5



According to IP5 data, SIPO (1,636 cases) was the top IPO where residents filed the most design patents in 2016. Applications to the IP5 saw an increase.

In 2017, applications by residents to EUIPO (691 cases) and KIPO (56 cases) were slightly up from 2016 or remained at the same level.

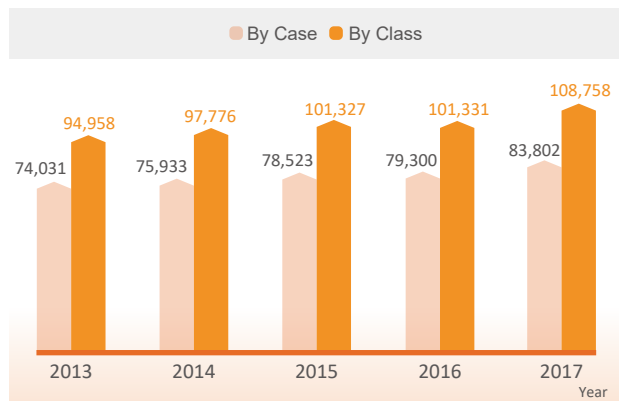
Note: 1.Sources: JPO Annual Report, EUIPO website, KIPO website, and SIPO Annual Report. EUIPO is the former OHIM.

2.USPTO does not release related data; JPO and SIPO figures for 2017 have not yet been released.

2 Trademark

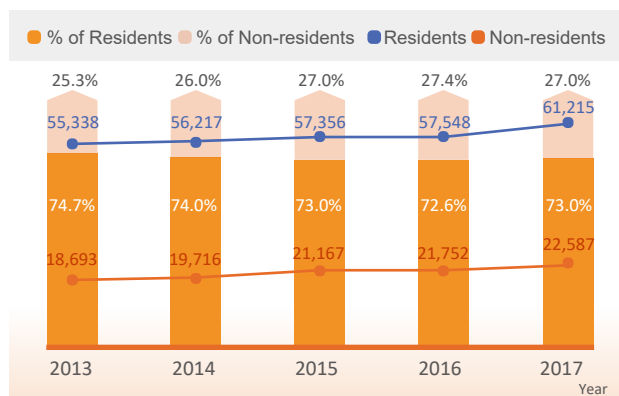
Trademark Applications

Trademark Applications by Case/Class



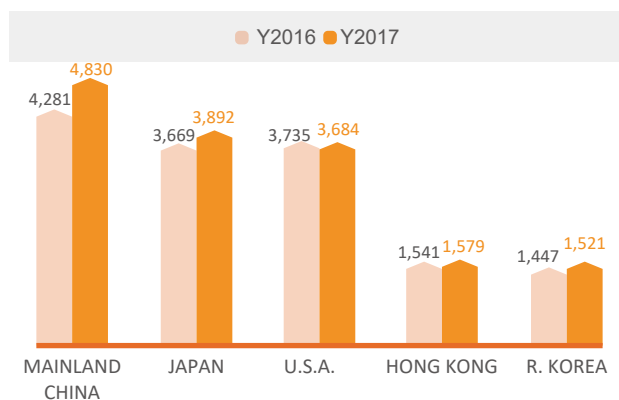
Applications for trademark registration stood at 83,802 cases or 108,758 classes, registering a record high in recent years, either by case or class.

Trend of Trademark Applications



By nationality, residents and non-residents respectively filed 61,215 and 22,587 trademark applications. Both applications from residents and non-residents were up from 2016, with the former registering a higher growth rate. The ratio of residents to non-residents filing trademark applications was 7: 3.

Trademark Applications from Top Five Nations (Regions) in Taiwan (by case)



Mainland China (4,830 cases) led the top-five nations (regions) filing trademark applications. Applications from Asian countries (regions) were up, with mainland China registering a significant growth.

Non-traditional Trademark Applications

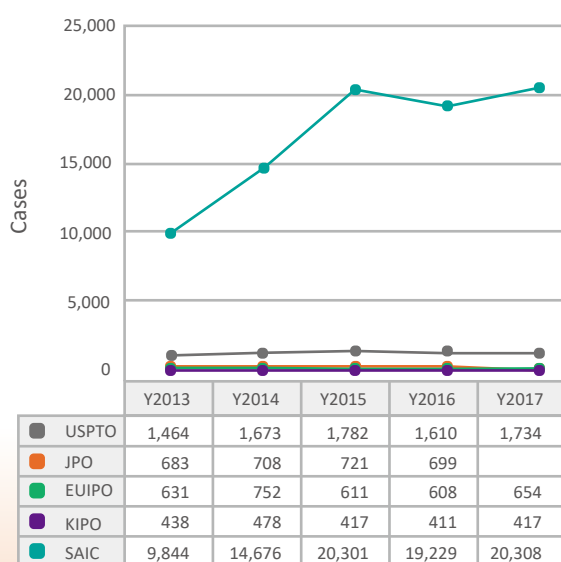
Unit: Case

Type/Year	2015	2016	2017
3D	96	113	144
Sound	5	7	4
Color	15	19	0
Hologram	2	1	2
Motion	2	6	1
Others	3	7	12
Total	123	153	163

Non-traditional trademark applications (163 cases) were up from 2016. Of these, 3D trademark applications (144 cases) outnumbered other non-traditional trademarks and showed a significant increase.

Trademark Applications by Residents to TM5

Trademark Applications of Residents to TM5 (by case)



According to TM5's latest data, residents in 2016 filed the most trademark applications (19,229 cases) with SAIC and actively developed portfolios in mainland China. Applications by residents to TM5 were down from 2015.

In 2017, residents filed the most trademark applications with SAIC, standing at 20,308 cases.

Note: 1.Sources: USPTO website, JPO Annual Report, EUIPO website, KIPO website, and SAIC website.

2.JPO figure for 2017 has not yet been released.



IPR EXAMINATIONS AND SERVICES

Quality Is Our Commitment.

1. Patent Examination
2. Trademark Examination
3. Copyrights Affairs



II. IPR EXAMINATIONS AND SERVICES

Providing quality examination and service is the objective of TIPO. In 2017, the examination pendency was down to the lowest in recent years through continuous monitor. Our office also completed its blueprint for achieving high patent examination quality and strengthening interior-exterior communication and feedback. Our

consistent effort also went to effective management of CMO affairs, blocking money flow towards infringing websites, engaging in communication with various sectors on relevant practices, as well as proactively providing quality examination and services.

1 Patent Examination

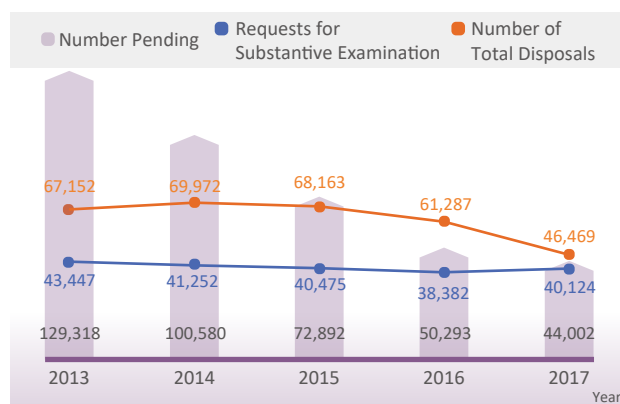
Current Status

Launched in 2010, the Patent Backlog Reduction Project expired in 2017. The project comprised various measures which not only effectively reduced patent backlogs but also exceeded expected goals. In 2017, the average disposal pendency for

invention patents was down to 15.5 months, which is shorter than that of major IP offices, and pending applications were down to around 40,000 cases. These efforts led to outstanding performance.

• Invention Patent Examination

Invention Patent Examination



There were 40,124 requests for substantive examination of invention patent applications, 46,469 disposals, and 44,002 pending cases.

Compared to 2016, there was a slight increase in the number of requests for substantive examination. The number of examiners was down because of the expiry in April of five-year contracts for the 170 examiners. As a result, total disposals dropped. However, pending cases were down to the lowest in recent five years.

Examination Results of Invention Patent Applications

Unit: Case,%

Year		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Item						
Allowance	Cases	38,553	44,337	45,796	44,891	35,756
	Percentage	57.4%	63.3%	67.2%	73.3%	76.9%
Rejection	Cases	25,760	23,763	20,796	14,782	9,741
	Percentage	38.4%	34.0%	30.5%	24.1%	21.0%
Others(including Withdrawals and Not Accepted)	Cases	2,839	1,872	1,571	1,614	972
	Percentage	4.2%	2.7%	2.3%	2.6%	2.1%

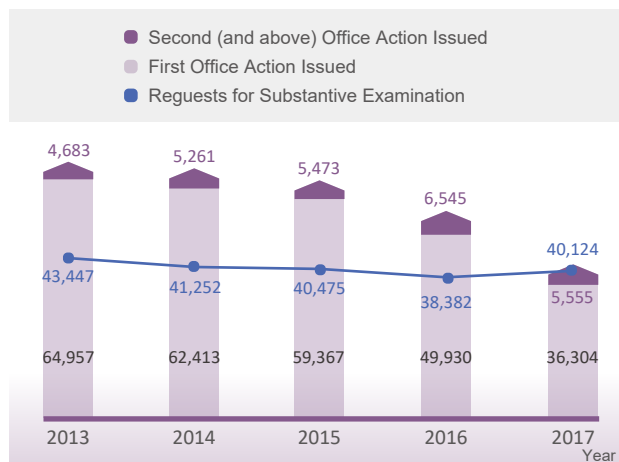
Note: 1.Percentage is derived from using the number of total disposals as the denominator and allowance, rejection, and others as the numerators.

2.Overall Disposals include allowances, rejections, and others.

As shown in the table, disposals included 35,756 allowances (accounting for 76.9%), 9,741 rejections (21.0%) and 972 others (2.1%). Although

the number of allowances and rejections were down from 2016, examination quality was not compromised.

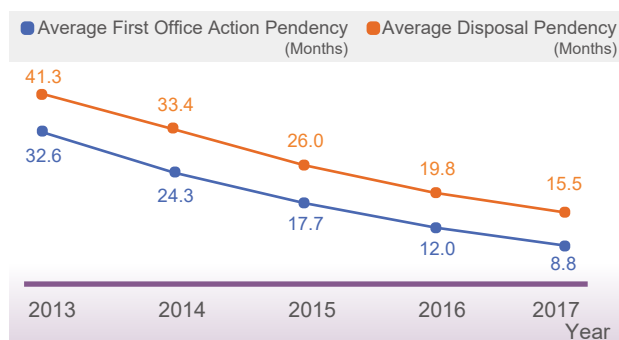
Number of Office Actions for Invention Patent Examination



Note: TIPO's patent administration system began to differentiate first and second (and above) office actions for invention patent examination in 2012.

A total of 41,859 office actions for invention patent applications were issued. Of these, first office actions accounted for 36,304 cases, and second (and above) office actions accounted for 5,555 cases. In addition, a total of 78 final office actions were issued. There was a drop in total office actions.

Pendency for Processing Invention Patent Examination



Note: 1. "Average First Office Action Pendency" refers to the average time it takes to process a request for substantive examination from the time it is made to the time of issuing first office action.

2. "Average Disposal Pendency" refers to the average time it takes to process a request for substantive examination from the time it is made to the time decision is rendered.

3. Each figure stands for average value by the end of each year.

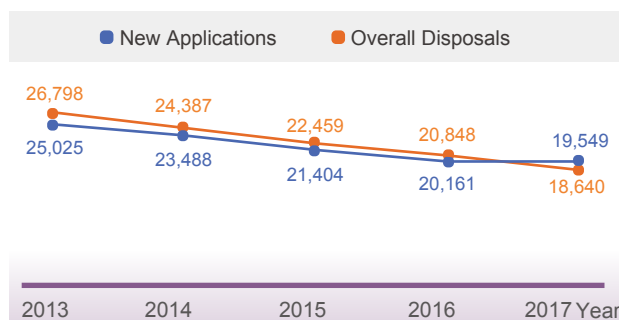
The average first office action pendency for invention patent was 8.8 months, and the average disposal pendency was 15.5 months. Both came to a five-year low due to TIPO's continuous efforts to increase efficiency.

• Utility Model Patent Examination

There were 19,549 utility model patent applications and 18,640 disposals. The applications and disposals were equal in number but they were down from 2016.

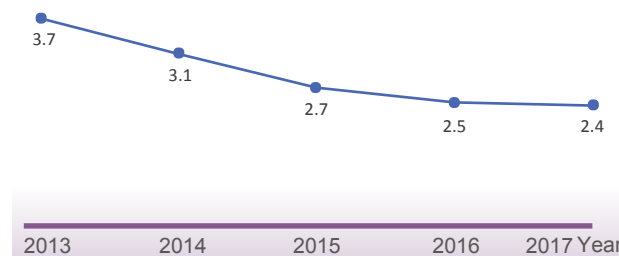
The average disposal pendency for utility model patents was 2.4 months, the lowest in five years. This facilitates a fast acquisition of utility model patents and development of patent portfolios.

Utility Model Patent Examination



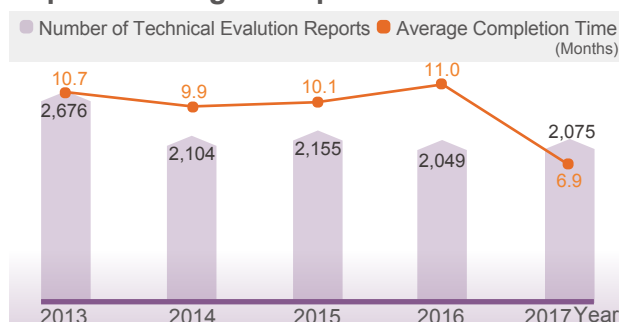
Note: "Overall Disposals" include allowances, rejections, and others (withdrawal and not accepted).

Average Disposal Pendency for Utility Model Patent Applications (Months)



Note: Each figure stands for average value by the end of each year.

Number of Technical Evaluation Reports/Average Completion Time



There were 2,075 technical evaluation reports for utility model patents, and the average completion time was 6.9 months. The number of reports maintained at over 2,000 cases. The average completion time was the shortest in the five years.

• Design Patent Examination

Examination Results of Design Patent Applications

Unit: Case, %

Year		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Item						
Allowance	Cases	7,387	7,512	8,134	7,689	7,174
	Percentage	85.2%	87.9%	88.1%	91.0%	90.7%
Rejection	Cases	732	838	841	607	486
	Percentage	8.5%	9.8%	9.1%	7.2%	6.1%
Others (including Withdrawals and Not Accepted)	Cases	548	200	255	154	252
	Percentage	6.3%	2.3%	2.8%	1.8%	3.2%

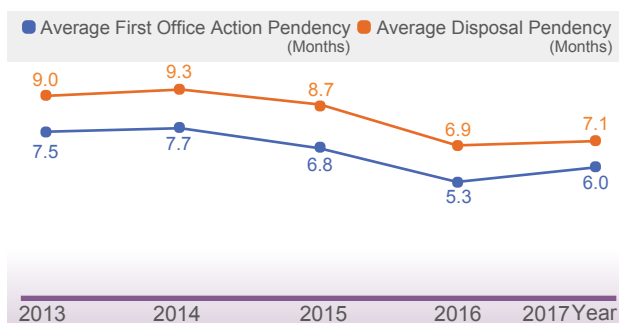
Note: 1.Percentage is derived from using the number of total disposals as the denominator and allowance, rejection, and others as the numerators.

2.Overall Disposals include allowances, rejections, and others.

As shown in the table, disposals included 7,174 allowances (accounting for 90.7%), 486 rejections (6.1%) and 252 others (3.2%). Although allowances

and rejections were down from the previous year, the results and the examination quality have maintained steady and consistent over the years.

Pendency for Processing Design Patent Applications

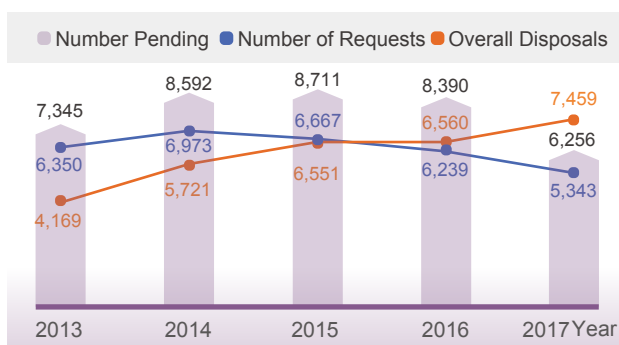


Note: Each figure in this chart is the average value for the end of each year.

The average first office action pendency for design patent examination was 6.0 months and the average disposal pendency was 7.1 months. Although the pendency in both was slightly lengthened in 2017, the trend remained stable in five years.

• Reexamination

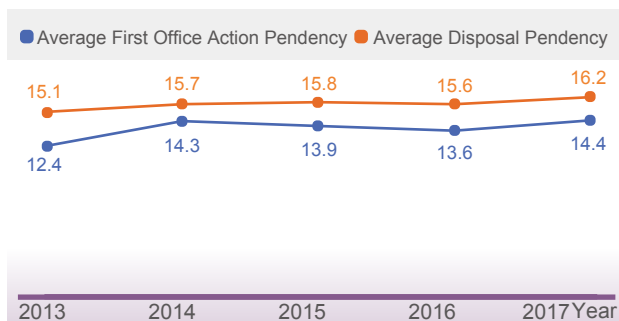
Invention Patent Reexamination



Note: "Overall Disposals" include allowances, rejections, and others (withdrawal and not accepted).

The numbers of reexamination requests from 2015 to 2017 were 6,667, 6,239, and 5,343, showing a downward trend. In the same period, however, the numbers of reexamination disposals were 6,551, 6,560, and 7,459, showing an upward trend. As a result, pending reexaminations were down to 6,256 cases, the lowest in the five years.

Pendency for Processing Invention Patent Reexamination

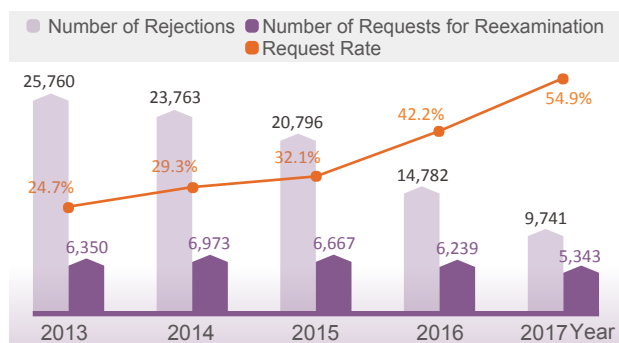


Note: 1. "Average First Office Action Pendency" refers to the average time it takes to process a reexamination request from the time it is made to the time of issuing first office action.

2. "Average Disposal Pendency" refers to the average time it takes to process a reexamination request from the time it is made to the time of rendering written decision.

The average first office action pendency for invention patent reexamination was 14.4 months and the average disposal pendency was 16.2 months. Both were slightly longer than in 2016.

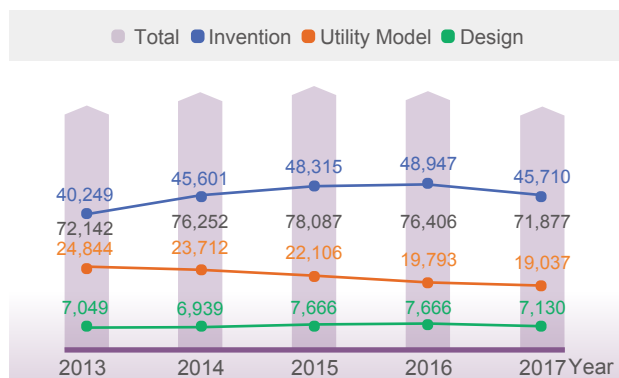
Request Rate for Invention Patent Reexamination



The numbers of rejected examinations from 2015 to 2017 were 20,796, 14,782, and 9,741, showing a yearly decline. The rates of requesting reexamination, however, were 32.1%, 42.2% and 54.9% in the same period, showing a yearly growth.

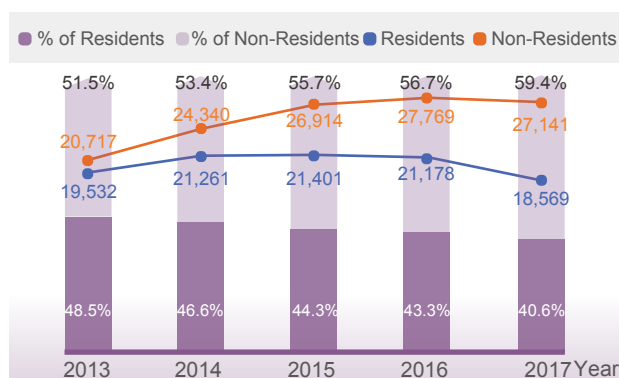
• Patent Grants

Trend of Patent Grants



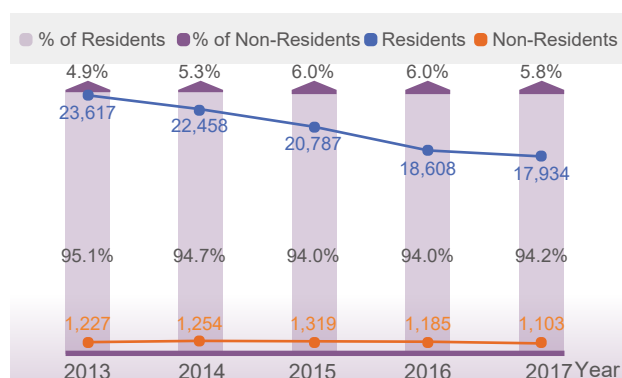
A total of 71,877 patents were granted in 2017. Of these, there were 45,710 invention patents, 19,037 utility model patents, and 7,130 design patents. Applications for all three types of patents were down from 2016.

Trend of Invention Patent Grants



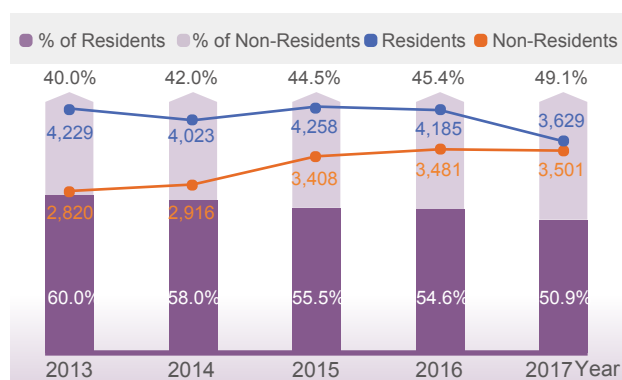
By nationality, residents and non-residents were respectively granted 18,569 and 27,141 invention patents. Both were down from 2016. The ratio of grants between residents and non-residents was 4: 6.

Trend of Utility Model Patent Grants



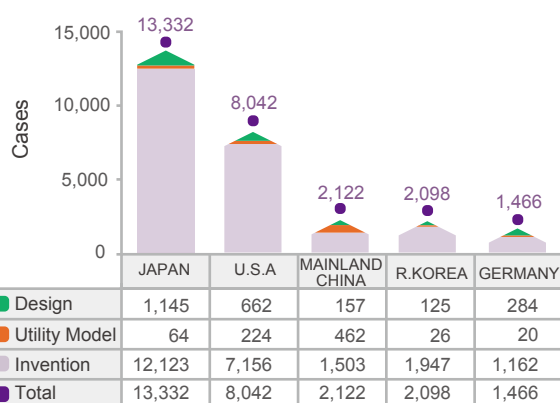
Residents and non-residents were respectively granted 17,934 and 1,103 utility model patents. Both were down from 2016. Utility model patent grants to residents remained at 95.0%.

Trend of Design Patent Grants



Residents and non-residents were respectively granted 3,629 and 3,501 design patents. Design patents granted to residents were down from 2016 but remained the same as in 2016 for non-residents. This led to an equivalent ratio of 1:1.

Top Five Nations (Regions) Receiving Patent Grants in Taiwan for the Year 2017

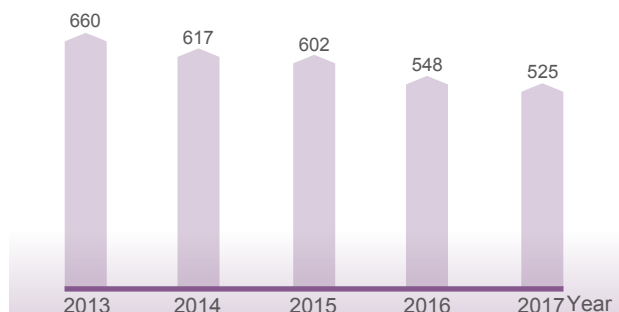


Among the top five nations (regions) of patent grants, Japan outnumbered the others with 13,332 granted patents, followed by the US with 8,042 cases.

In terms of patent types, Japan led with 12,123 invention patents and 1,145 design patents, and mainland China led with 462 utility model patents.

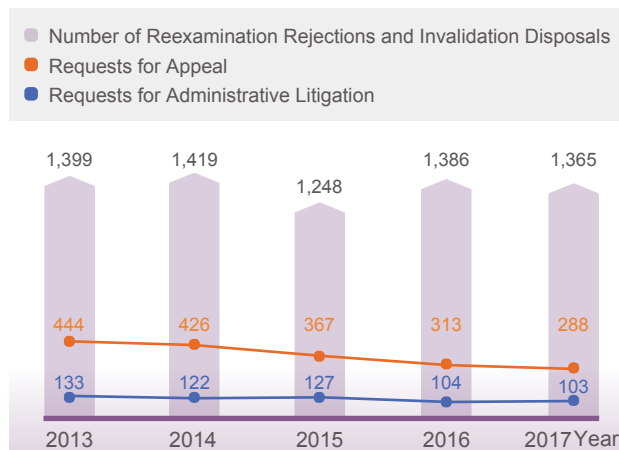
Invalidation and Administrative Remedy

Requests for Invalidation



The numbers of invalidation requests were down for three consecutive years, from 602 cases in 2015 to 525 cases in 2017.

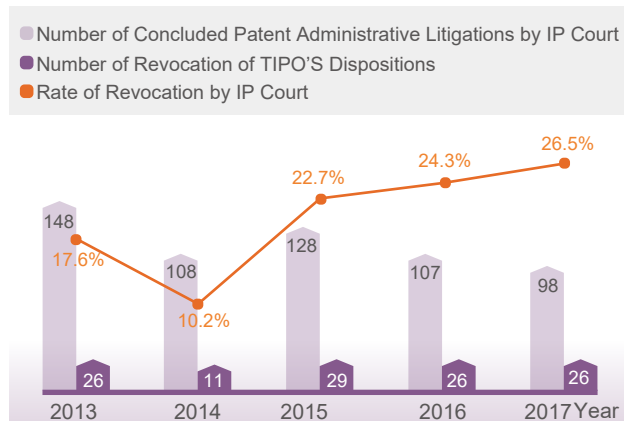
Requests for Administrative Remedy



There were 3,999 (1,248, 1,386 and 1,365 cases respectively) rejected reexaminations and invalidation disposals from 2015 to 2017. In the same period, there were 1,302 administrative remedy requests being filed against TIPO's original disposals.

Of these, there were 968 appeal requests (367, 313 and 288 respectively) with a consecutive decrease. The rates of TIPO's original disposals revoked by the Ministry of Economic Affairs from 2015 to 2017 were 4.6%, 5.0%, and 4.7%.

Rate of Revocation of TIPO's Disposition



There were 334 administrative litigation requests being filed in the same period (127, 104, and 103 respectively). The numbers of administrative litigation cases concluded by the IP Court were 128, 107, and 98 respectively. The numbers of TIPO's disposals revoked by the IP Court were 29, 26, and 26 cases from 2015 to 2017 (including in favor of the plaintiff and partly winning and partly losing). The revocation rate in 2017 was 26.5% (15.3% in favor of the plaintiff, and 11.2% partly winning and partly losing). This increased rate was mainly due to the IP Court's disagreement regarding TIPO's assessment of inventive step requirements, as well as the addition of new evidence prescribed by Article 33 of the Intellectual Property Case Adjudication Act.

Patent Examination in Multiple Measures

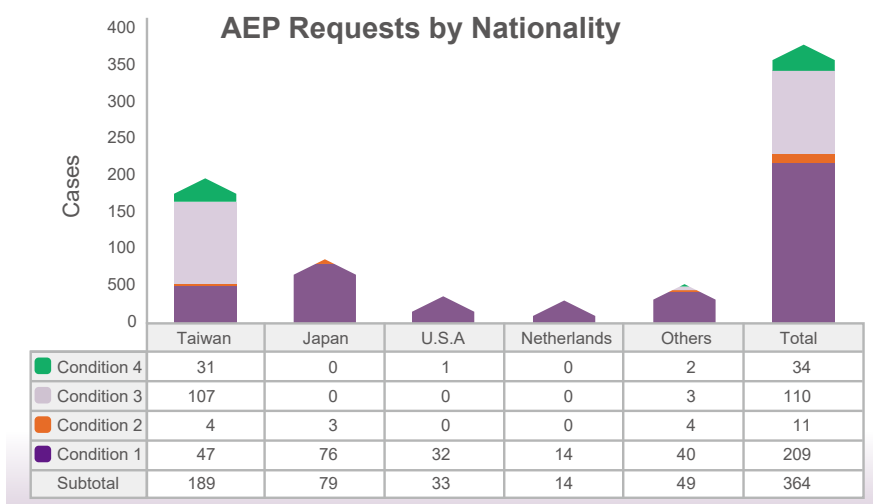
TIPO uses various patent examination measures to help applicants to develop portfolios. In addition to fast track examination, TIPO promotes deferred substantive examination and publication

of approved patents to meet the different needs of applicants such as filing strategies, developing patent portfolios, and commercializing patents.

• Examination for Invention Patent

Among the current measures to fast track examination, the Accelerated Examination Program (AEP) has a broader scope of applicability (Conditions 1 to 4). In 2017, a total of 364 AEP requests were filed. Of these, 209 requests were under Condition 1, accounting for over 50%; 34 requests relating to green technology development were under Condition 4.

By nationality of the applicants, the majority came from residents, accounting for 189 cases. Most of these requests were made under Condition 3. As for non-residents, Japan led by 79 cases, most of which were made under Condition 1.

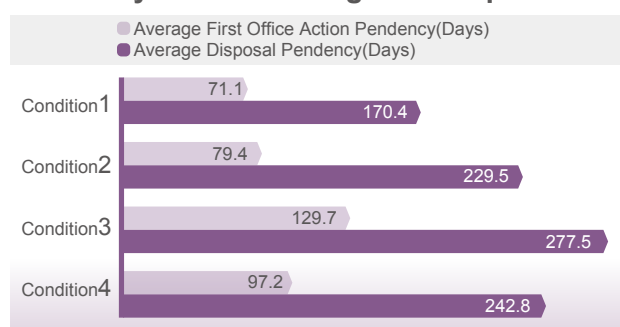


Note: Condition 1 is when the application's corresponding foreign application has been granted under substantive examination by a foreign patent authority; Condition 2 is when the EPO, JPO or USPTO has issued an office action and a search report during substantive examination but has yet to allow the application's corresponding foreign application; Condition 3 is when the invention patent application is essential to commercial exploitation; and Condition 4 is when the invention is related to green energy technology.

As of the end of 2017, the average first office action pendency was between 71 and 130 days, and the average disposal pendency was between 170 and 278 days.

TIPO began accepting requests for deferral of substantive examination in 2015 to assist applicants in developing strategic portfolios. Between April 2015 and the end of 2017, TIPO accepted a total of 271 deferral requests.

Pendency for Processing AEP Requests



Note: 1. "Average first office action pendency" refers to the average time from the time document requirements are met to the time first office action is issued. The said pendency is calculated on the basis of office actions first issued or disposed in 2017.

2. "Average disposal pendency" refers to the average time from the time document requirements are met to the time final decision is issued. The said pendency is calculated based on disposals made in 2017.

• Deferral of the Publication of Patent

In order to avoid repeating research and investment, and prevent business from suffering loss caused by preemptive marketing of infringing products, TIPO in 2016 extended the term of patent publication from three to six months. This is to enable patent applicants to adjust the publication







timeframe of patented technology according to the needs of industrial strategies. In 2017, there were 679 requests for deferring publication for six months, including 165 invention patents, 378 utility model patents and 136 design patents.

• Patent Prosecution Highway (PPH) Program

TIPO is currently partnering with the USPTO, JPO, SPTO, KIPO, and PPO on PPH. The partnership with Poland was launched in August 2017. Patents applications filed under the TIPO-USPTO and TIPO-JPO PPH programs accounted for the majority of

total PPH applications in 2017. They accounted for 542 applications under the TIPO-USPTO PPH program, and 471 applications under the TIPO-JPO program. The TIPO-USPTO PPH program was the most commonly used.

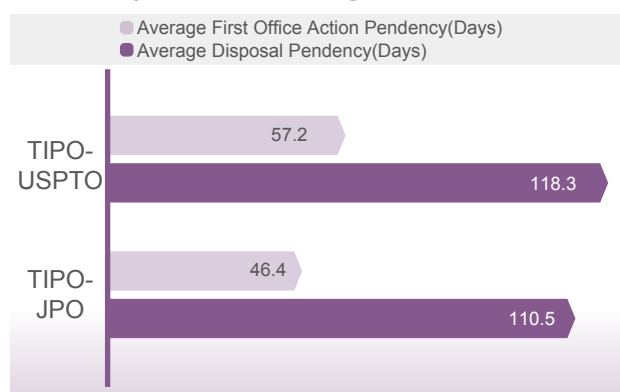
Ongoing PPH Programs

PPH Program	The Nationality of Applicants							Total
							Others	
	Taiwan	United States	Japan	Spain	Republic of Korea	Poland		
TIPO-USPTO	16	463	7	0	0	0	56	542
TIPO-JPO	1	6	450	0	1	0	13	471
TIPO-SPTO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TIPO-KIPO	0	0	5	0	7	0	2	14
TIPO-PPO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	17	469	462	0	8	0	71	1,027

The average first office action pendency for patents filed under the TIPO-USPTO and the TIPO-JPO PPH programs was about 46-58 days, and the

average disposal pendency was about 110-119 days.

Pendency for Processing PPH Requests



Note: 1. "Average first office action pendency" refers to the average time from the time document requirements are met to the time first office action is issued. The said pendency is calculated based on office actions first issued or disposed in 2017.

2. "Average disposal pendency" refers to the average time from the time document requirements are met to the time final decision is issued. The said pendency is calculated based on disposals were made in 2017.

• TW-Support Using the PPH Agreement (TW-SUPA) Examination Program —

TIPO implements the TW-Support Using the PPH Agreement (TW-SUPA) Examination program to effectively share examination results with global counterparts. Applicants can use TIPO's examination results to fast track their overseas patent applications in key technologies. This program also enables applicants to request fast tracking invention applications within six months

from the date of filing corresponding applications with a foreign IPO.

Thanks to the well execution of Patent Backlog Reduction Project, the average first office action pendency and the average disposal pendency were significantly shortened. In 2017, TIPO received two TW-SUPA requests (corresponding nation being the US) and both were given allowance disposition.

• Patent Search —

TIPO subsidized the establishment of the Patent Search Center to assist prior art search for invention patent applications filed with TIPO. In 2017, there were 60 patent search personnel, who provided TIPO with 9,561 search reports. This enhances TIPO's examination capacity.

The Center's services include prior art search, monitoring of current patent development and patent portfolio analysis. In 2017, the Center formally launched its patent search service for Taiwan's industries, academia and research institutes, and it completed a total of 24 commissions.

• Optimizing Examination Quality —

Over the years, TIPO has been proactively dedicated to optimizing examination quality. Through stipulation of comprehensive examination guidelines, conducting regular reviews, setting up patent examination quality online feedback mechanism, implementing fault notification mechanism, seeking feedback from patent

examination quality consultation committees, as well as strengthening professionalism for examiners, TIPO hopes that examiners could more accurately verify facts, apply laws wherever necessary, and remain consistent in their judgment so as to gradually optimize examination quality.

• Proposals for Improving Patent Examination Quality —

Patent Examination Quality Review Mechanism 2.0

To improve patent examination quality, TIPO established the Patent Examination Quality Management Task Force to take charge of cross-division review of patent examination. The Patent Examination Quality Review Mechanism 2.0, launched in July, was based on the schedule planned by Patent Examination Quality Planning Task Force. The short-term goals to be achieved initially include clearly defining the types of reviews for "re-search," refining review items, designing the review form for more convenient use, enhancing

review of the outsourced examinations, changing the time of review from prior to the dispatch to the applicant to after the review by section chief, clarifying on handling discrepancy in examiners' reviews, instituting Patent Examination Quality Review Operation Guidelines, conducting training courses for reviewers, as well as allowing dispatch of faulty cases following completion of reviews. These measures are aimed at strengthening the Patent Examination Quality Review Mechanism 1.0.

In 2017, 300 invention patent applications were reviewed. This accounted for 5% of all the office actions and disposals, and the reviews were very well implemented. Held every six months, the

Patent Examination Quality Conference analyzes review results that may be referenced for future improvements.



The main measures of patent examination quality review

TIPO also valued feedback from different sectors on patent quality. In addition to the current Patent Examination Quality Consultation Committee and the Director General's Mailbox, the Patent Examination Feedback Form will be in place to regularly collect and analyze public feedback on the examination quality of individual cases.



Patent Examination Quality Conference

Interview Improvement Plan (Interview 2.0)

TIPO conducted an interview improvement plan (Interview 2.0) to enhance communication between examiners and applicants. The plan was aimed at regulating required procedures to safeguard the rights and interests of parties. Modifying relevant forms enables both parties to prepare in advance and focus on specific topics so that interviews may be effectively carried out.

After a series of seminars held and opinions from general public collected in April, the interview 2.0 was launched officially in July. At the same time, Guidelines for Patent Interviews was revised, and the interview room and equipment were also set up. General public gave highly recognition and support to the measure as it provided a friendlier and more efficient interview communication environment through integrating the software and hardware.

● Feedback Mechanism of Examination Quality

Patent Examination Quality Consultation Committee

To enhance patent examination quality proposals and revise patent examination guidelines, TIPO held the Patent Examination Quality Consultation Committee twice to discuss "Patent Quality Review System Plan in Taiwan," "Interview Improvement Plan (Interview 2.0)," and "Amendments to Patent Term extension System and Improvements of Examination of Patent-Term Extension Cases." The Committee members recognized TIPO's efforts and their suggestions or comments were compiled as reference for future planning and implementation.

The committee also discussed and shared results of the "Consistency Analysis of Examination Results between Taiwan Patent Applications and Their Corresponding Foreign Applications." Statistical analysis was provided by committee members to TIPO as reference.



Patent Examination Quality Consultation Committee

Regarding design patents, there were presentations on "Similarity judgment analysis of Taiwan partial design patent applications and their corresponding applications in Japan" and "Disclosure requirements of drawings of design patents." There was a lively discussion on the disclosure of drawings, definition of one application for one design, and use of drawings as reference. Suggestions and feedback were compiled for key items for future research.

In addition to committee members' comments that required immediate feedback, the following will be discussed:

1. Handling of withdrawal and reissuance of an office action;
2. Restrictions on the number of interviewees during patent interviews;
3. Predictability of the time for examination;
4. Refund of invalidation fee for deleted claims.

TIPO held a discussion after the meeting and posted relevant explanations on its website.

Examples of Ex Officio Revocation of Original Disposition

To enhance examination quality and ensure the rights of applicants and patentees, TIPO listed several types of ex officio revocation of original disposition. The disposition shall be revoked and re-examined if "the facts found in the original disposition are erroneous," "incorrect laws and regulations are applied," "statutory procedures or

formal requirements are violated." The objective is to provide the general public with a range of errors serving as a standard for determining if the authority renders an improper administrative disposition. It also serves as a standard for TIPO to determine if it should revoke its disposition.

• Strengthening Examiners' Professionalism

To accurately and effectively solve various problems in examination practice, TIPO placed great importance to the professional knowledge of examiners in order to guarantee examination quality. Novice examiners are required to take basic training and patent search courses. And all examiners must take different levels of training

courses. The courses include amendment and application of the patent examination guidelines, discussion of relevant practices, and review of revocations. Local and foreign experts are irregularly invited to deliver speeches regarding specific industries. This helps examiners stay professionally informed.



Keynote on "Introduction to Cultural Features and Traditional Intelligence of Taiwan's Indigenous Peoples" by Li Tzu-Ning, Associate Research Fellow with National Taiwan Museum



Keynote on "Worldwide Internet of Vehicle Standard and Its Development" by Dr. Tseng Huei-Ru, deputy technical manager with ITRI



Keynote on "The Internet of Things and Software Development Platform of Smart Factory" by Dr. Liang Shuo-Peng, manager with ITRI



Training on inventive step examination guidelines and guidelines for improving patent interviews

Current Patent Examination Manpower

To carry out the Patent Backlog Reduction Project, TIPO in 2012 recruited examiners on a five-year-term contract approved by the Executive Yuan. In April 2017, their contracts expired. As of the end of 2017, there were 351 patent examiners of varying levels of seniority, 33 contracted patent examiners, totaling 384 examiners.



Outstanding Examiner Award Ceremony

2 Trademark Examination

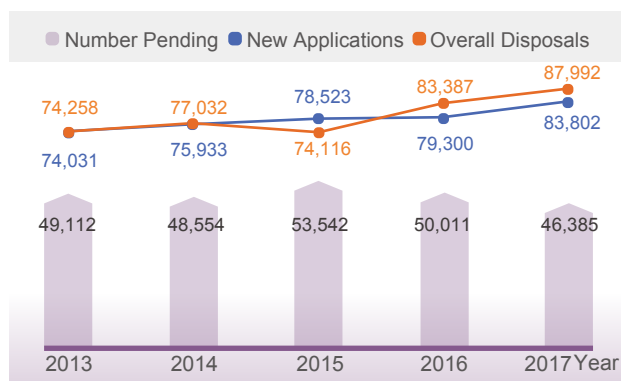
Trademark Registrations

In 2017, applications for trademark registration exceeded 100,000 classes. Though faced with manpower shortage, TIPO adjusted existing manpower and adopted management mechanism

to increase examination efficiency. This led to over 100,000 disposals by class, once again hitting a new high.

● Status of Trademark Examinations

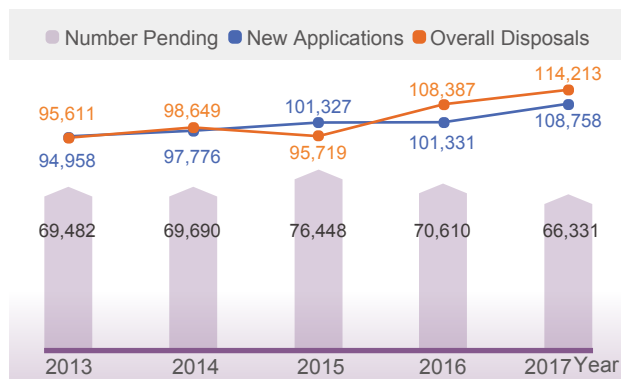
Trademark Application Examination (by case)



Note: "Overall Disposals" include approvals, rejections, and others. "Numbers Pending" refers to pending applications as of December 31 of each year.

In 2017, 83,802 applications for trademark registration were received and 87,992 cases were disposed, both were up from the previous year. Thanks to efficient examination, pending cases were reduced to 46,385 cases, the lowest in five years.

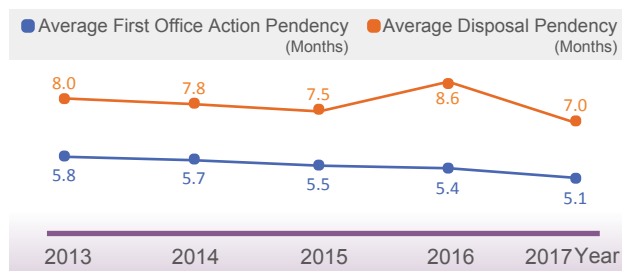
Trademark Application Examination (by class)



Note: "Overall Disposals" include approvals, rejections, and others. "Number Pending" refers to pending applications by class as of December 31 of each year.

In 2017, applications for trademark registration totaled 108,758 classes and those disposed totaled 114,213 classes, both were up from the previous year. As a result, pending classes were reduced to 66,331 classes, once again less than 70,000 classes.

Pendency for Processing Trademark Application

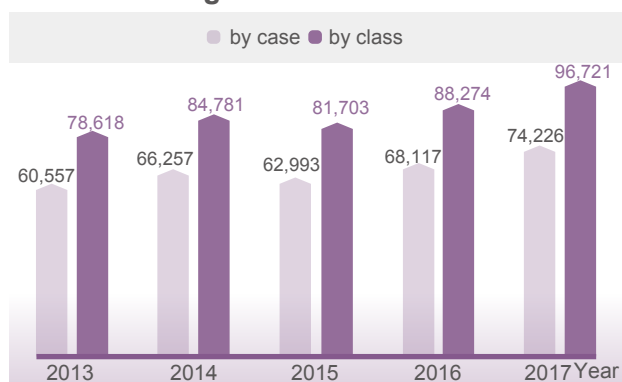


Note: "Average First Office Action pendency" refers to the average time it takes to process an application from the time of filing to the time of issuing first office action.

The average first office action pendency for trademark applications was shortened to 5.1 months and the average disposal pendency was shortened to 7.0 months. Both were the shortest in five years.

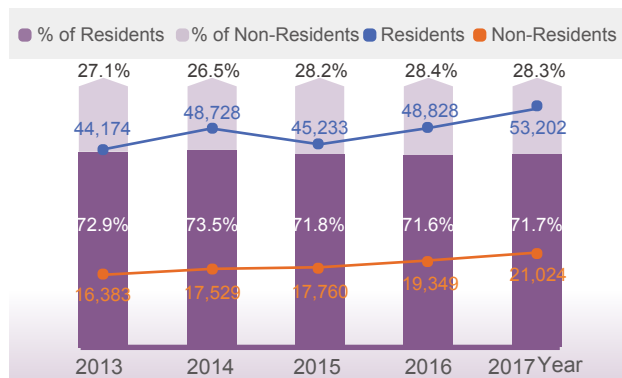
Trademark Registrations

Trademark Registrations



There were 74,226 trademark registrations, or 96,721 classes. Both were up significantly from 2016 and were the highest in five years.

Trend of Trademark Registrations (by case)



Trademark registrations by residents and non-residents respectively totaled 53,202 and 21,024 cases. Both were up from 2016. The ratio of registrations by residents to non-residents was 7:3.

Trademark Registrations of Top Five Nations (Regions) (by case)



Among top five nations (regions) of trademark registrations, mainland China continued to lead by 3,897 cases. Registrations by the top five nations (regions) were up from 2016.

Registration of Non-traditional Trademarks

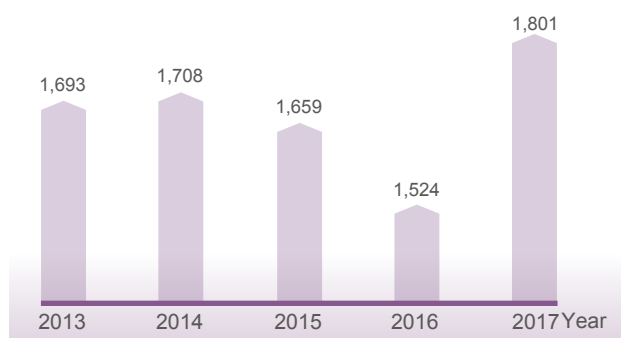
Unit: case

Type \ Year	2015	2016	2017
3D	60	26	80
Sound	2	8	8
Color	1	0	3
Hologram	0	0	2
Motion	1	1	1
Other	1	1	8
Total	65	36	102

There were 102 registrations for non-traditional trademarks. Of these, 3D trademarks led by 80 registrations. Registrations were up significantly from 2016.

Disputes and Administrative Remedy

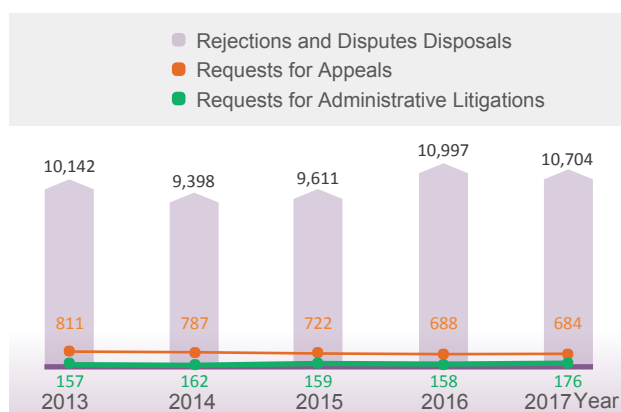
Requests for Trademark Dispute



Note: the number of trademark disputes requests including oppositions, invalidations, and revocations (cancellations).

There were 1,801 trademark disputes in 2017, up from 2016. Of these, revocations (cancellations), oppositions, and invalidations increased by 125, 91, and 61 cases. Most disputes involved two or more classes of goods or services. There were 1,582 disposals, down from the previous year.

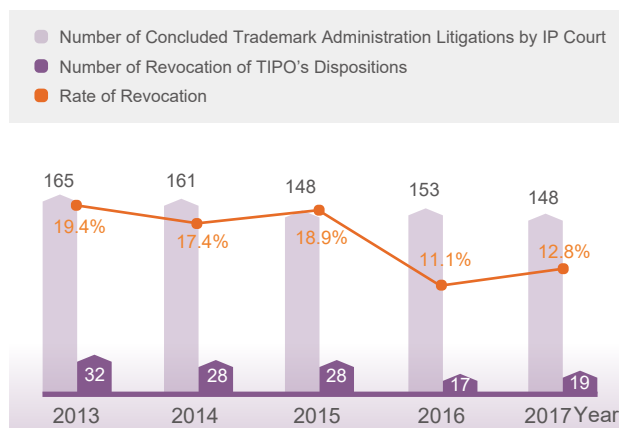
Requests for Administrative Remedy



Trademark rejections and dispute disposals between 2015 and 2017 were 9,611, 10,997 and 10,704 cases, totaling 31,312 cases.

722, 688 and 684 appeals were filed with the Ministry of Economic Affairs, totaling 2,094 cases. The appeal rate of the period was 6.7%. Revocation rates of TIPO's original disposals for the same period were 4.4%, 2.7% and 4.5%.

Rate of Revocation of TIPO's Disposition



Between 2015 and 2017, the IP court received 159, 158 and 176 trademark administrative litigation cases. In the same period, 148, 153 and 148 cases of administrative litigation were concluded. Of these, 28, 17 and 19 cases of TIPO's disposals (including in favor of the plaintiff and partly winning and partly losing) were revoked, with revocation rate standing at 18.9%, 11.1% and 12.8%.

Revocation rate in 2017 was up slightly due to the increase in the acceptance of corroborative evidence and testimony of witness by courts of law. As such, facts of the original disposal were changed. However, TIPO will continue its communication with courts to enhance examination quality.

Measures to Enhance Examination Quality

TIPO spares no effort to enhance trademark examination quality. In addition to review mechanism, trademark examination improvement

projects and training courses are also conducted to continue optimizing examination quality.

● Review Mechanism

Supervisors continue to use online dashboard to monitor and rectify the examination processes.

Review results are sent to examiners to improve examination quality and consistency.

● Proposals for Improving Trademark Examination

Trademark Examiners' Workshops

TIPO regularly holds workshops to acquaint examiners with the latest trends in trademark, commercial activities and development of goods, as well as noteworthy matters in examination. The topics discussed and shared in the workshops included examination on consent documents

of imported agricultural products with organic label, notification of goods/services for partial or multiple priorities, and how to examine trademarks containing phrases such as "health food" or "XX pasture."

Review and Analysis of Revoked Dispute and Rejection Cases

TIPO continues to review and analyze dispute and rejection cases revoked annually by the Ministry of Economic Affairs and the Administrative Court. Analysis reports on the grounds of

revocation are written and shared with examiners during the monthly examination review meeting and experience sharing meeting to strengthen examination quality.

Manual of Trademark Substantial Examination

TIPO compiled over 3,000 trademark cases of recent years to produce the Manual of Trademark Substantial Examination. These cases were categorized into 11 subjects with illustrations of practical cases. 365 cases selected as classic examples were supplemented with tips on

omissions often caused by examiners after referring to the latest decisions of the Ministry of Economic Affairs and the Intellectual Property Court. The manual was aimed at enhancing examination quality, efficiency, and consistency of results between trademark disposals and disputes.

Rearrangement of Graphic Paths in Search Database

TIPO rearranged "graphic paths" for animated animals and plants from all valid applications and registered trademarks. TIPO adopted two measures to rearrange graphic paths: (1) Reviewing the

appropriateness of graphic paths; (2) Adding the fourth hierarchy of graphic paths. Graphic paths of trademarks were made more precise and accuracy of search results was enhanced.

• Strengthening Examiners' Professionalism

Experts from professional fields were invited to give talks to enhance examiners' interdisciplinary knowledge. Professor Huang Ming-Chuan of Taipei Medical University and colleague from TIPO's Copyright Division respectively gave keynote presentations on "Cosmetic Control Regulations" and "New media technology involved in copyright (OTT 'Set-Top-Box,' LINE & FB)."

Topics such as "Calendar of Trademark Events" and "2017 USPTO/GIPA Advanced Trademark Examination Program" were addressed to strengthen examiners' professional knowledge. They enabled examiners to analyze different examination opinions and ground. They also enabled examiners to engage in in-depth discussion in future Taiwan-US examiners exchange.

Current Trademark Examination Manpower

There are currently 59 examiners of varying levels and 25 contracted examiners, totaling 84 examiners.



Outstanding Examiner Award Ceremony

3 Copyrights Affairs

On October 26, copyright draft amendment was passed in session No. 3573 of the Executive Yuan, and then submitted to the Legislative Yuan for review in November. The Legislative Yuan has completed the first reading and submitted to Committees for deliberation. As to curbing online

infringement, TIPO urged ISPs to adopt innovative measures to jointly deter online infringement and helped advertising agencies and copyright holders to sign up the "follow the money" voluntary agreement to stop advertising revenues from flowing to infringing websites. At the same time, through exchange of opinions, TIPO helped audiovisual OTT industry to solve problems of

licensing. The efforts were directed towards building a sound environment for copyright protection. In respect of copyright collective management organization affairs, TIPO revoked the establishment

permit of Music Copyright Intermediary Society of Taiwan (TMCS) and approved operation of a new CMO. In addition, TIPO held meetings to discuss directions of future amendment to the CMO Act.

Collective Management Organization (CMO) Affairs

● The Operation Permission and Revocation of CMOs

TIPO received two requests for establishment permit for CMO. In May, local CMO representatives, the promoters, right holders, and users were invited to a public hearing held by TIPO to express their views on whether a new copyright CMO is needed in Taiwan. It was agreed that a new CMO should be established to afford right holders an additional choice. In September, TIPO issued an establishment permit to the new CMO "Asia-Pacific Music Collective Management Association"(ACMA).

Another establishment approval request was withdrawn by the requester.

In October, TIPO revoked the establishment permit of Music Copyright Intermediary Society of Taiwan (TMCS) due to its financial problems and involvement in illegal practices. An explanation of the revocation and measures to be taken were later published to notify all relevant stakeholders.

● Royalty Rate Review

Of the seven royalty rates reviewed by TIPO, two were rejected, three under review, and two

withdrawn by the applicants.

● Copyright Awareness Survey

TIPO conducted a telephone survey to learn more about general public's attitudes on legal playing of music in business venues, copyright protection, and preferred ways to obtain licenses to use music.

The survey showed that most respondents support legal playing of music in business venues and online acquisition of licenses is the preferred method.

● Establishing Search Platform for Royalty Rate of CMOs

TIPO added a new platform "Current Royalty Rate of CMOs" to its official website. Following the

instructions of this webpage, users can efficiently search for royalty rate information of all CMOs.

Volunteer Agreement on Halting the Revenue Flow

To curb online infringement, TIPO succeeded in facilitating the signing, in August, of the "MOU on the Infringing Website List" between Taipei Association of Advertising Agencies (TAAA) and Taiwan Intellectual Property Alliance (TIPA). A press conference entitled "Halt Revenue Flow! Be Aware, Infringing Websites!" was held. Both parties will work together to avoid placing brand advertisements on infringing websites to stop advertising revenues from flowing into infringing websites.



The "Halt Revenue Flow! Be Aware, Infringing Websites!" Press Conference

Discussion and Exchange of Practices

● The Issue of Concurrence between Digital Communication Act and Copyright Act

The issue of concurrence arised between Article 18 of Digital Communication Act draft and provisions concerning limitations on liability for internet service providers of Copyright Act. Following discussion with National Communication Committee, it was agreed that the Digital

Communication Act draft stipulates that the Copyright Act will continue to be applied to the ISPs regulated in the Copyright Act. Related articles of the Digital Communication Act will be applied to emerging types of ISP services.

● Discussion on ISPs' Joint Effort to Deter Foreign Rogue Sites

In November, TIPO held a symposium on "ISPs' Joint Effort to Deter Foreign Rogue Sites," inviting government agencies such as National Communications Committee (NCC), Ministry of Culture and major domestic ISPs to discuss the innovative measures to deter online infringement.

Participants discussed if it is feasible to direct web users to pop-up warnings or educational pages before they access foreign rogue sites, lower search ranking of infringing sites, as well as promote viewing and listening to legal audiovisual contents by internet users.

● Communication with OTT Industry Operators

To help OTT operators solve licensing problems, TIPO in November held a symposium on copyright matters concerning the OTT industry. Local OTT operators and audiovisual industry were invited to attend. TIPO reported on the content of the draft

amendment to the Copyright Act regarding digital technology. An expert was invited to demonstrate the issues that may concern the OTT industry in the process of licensing. Opinions were exchanged among attendees.

● Meetings on the Amendment to the Copyright Collective Management Organization Act

Since its enforcement in 2010, the Copyright Collective Management Organization Act has not been amended. To keep up with the times and in line with international trends, TIPO in 2017 conducted a research on "Good Governance of Collective Management" and "Supervision and Guidance Functions of Authorities" for future legislative amendment. Two conferences were

held and rights holders, users, CMOs, experts and scholars were invited to exchange opinions. TIPO will continue to exchange views with relevant sectors and draft the amendment to the Copyright Collective Management Organization Act in the near future.



Meetings on the amendment to the Copyright Collective Management Organization Act-Exchange of views on professional capability under supervision and guidance

Completed Copyright Requests

TIPO completed three requests for approval of license of works of unknown copyright ownership, 476 requests for compulsory license for music copyrights, and one request for establishment of a CMO. Between January and February, 3,620 requests for electronic copyright license verification were received. On March 1, the "Document

Inspection Implemented for Exports of Audio-visual Copyrighted Works and OEM Audio CDs" was abolished. The electronic copyright license verification service will no longer be provided. This is to streamline the process of exporting audiovisual optical disks.

Strengthening Staff's Copyright Knowledge

TIPO organized eleven learning sessions to step up staff's copyright knowledge. These sessions covered analysis of major international copyright

cases, CMO systems and practices, copyright issues involving emerging media industry, and the important copyright information in mainland China.



IPR LEGAL REGIME

Sound Legal System is the Base
to Inspire Innovation.

1. Patent Laws and Regulations
2. Trademark Laws and Regulations
3. Copyright Act
4. Trade Secrets Act
5. Others



III. IPR LEGAL REGIME

To build an environment that encourages innovation and R&D, TIPO continues to improve legal regimes. In 2017, the Patent Act and the Trade Secrets Act were amended. After years of effort, the draft amendment to the Copyright Act was sent to the Legislative Yuan for review. In addition, to improve examination quality and step up international cooperation, several regulations as well as patent and trademark examination guidelines were revised so that intellectual property regime can stay abreast of the times and meet different needs.

1 Patent Laws and Regulations

Patent Laws and Examination Guidelines

• Patent Act and Enforcement Rules

The amendment to the Patent Act on grace period was promulgated on January 18 and ordered to become effective on May 1 by the Executive Yuan. Under the new law, the grace period of novelty and inventive step for invention and utility model patent applications is 12 months. Restrictions are no longer applicable to the types of disclosure that qualify for grace period. The requirement of claiming grace period at the time of filing an application is removed. The corresponding amendment to the Enforcement Rules also became effective on May 1.

In addition, TIPO studied issues regarding amendments to the Patent Act to streamline

and relax regulations, promote international harmonization, and refine examination practices. The issues included extending the time an applicant may file a domestic application to claim priority from 12 to 14 months, extending design patent term from 12 to 15 years, extending the time filing a divisional patent application after the decision of approval is served from 30 days to 3 months, and the possibility for the requester of an invalidation action to provide reasons or evidence as well as the possibility for the patentee to request post-grant amendment are narrowed to avoid delays in the process. Public opinions were sought between June and July and public hearings were held in December.



Public hearing on the draft amendment to the Patent Act

• Guidelines for Procedural Examination and Patent Rights Management

In compliance with the extension of grace period for patent applications in the Patent Act, Chapters II, IV, VII and XIII under Part I of the Guidelines were amended and effective on May 1.

• Guidelines for Substantive Examination of Invention Patents

Examination Guidelines for Inventive Step

Continuing working in 2016 on revision to examination guidelines for inventive step, TIPO released its draft revisions on January 2017. In April, TIPO held public trainings to seek public feedback. On June 27, TIPO published the final text of the revised Guidelines, which took effect on July

1. The key revisions include:

1. Clarifying invention step examination principles;
2. Detailing the 5-step procedure for determining inventive step;
3. Emphasizing the hint or motivation for combining prior arts;
4. Strengthening the consideration of simple variation, mere aggregation and teach away; and
5. Providing more examples of inventive step determination.

Examination Guidelines for Exceptions to Loss of Novelty or Inventive Step

In line with the provisions on grace period of novelty and inventive step of the amended Patent Act, TIPO revised the Guidelines, which took effect on May 1. The key revisions include:

1. Extending the grace period to 12 months: The grace period for invention and utility model patents was extended from 6 to 12 months. If the publication date on which disclosure is made is not certain, the principles for presuming the publication date are provided.
2. Relaxing the eligibility of the grace period provision: Disclosure of any manners and forms which "disclosed resulting from the will of the applicant" and "disclosed against the will of the applicant" shall be eligible under grace period provision.
3. Eligibility exception: Disclosure made on

Patent Gazette or published in the Official Gazette shall not be eligible under grace period provision.

4. Examination of grace period: The revision deleted the procedural requirement to claim grace period upon filing. Therefore, sections on Examination of Grace Period were added to address determination and requirements need to be satisfied. Examples were also added to enhance examiners' examination capability.

Examination Guidelines for Patent Term Extension (PTE) Registration

TIPO conducted an overall review of the current guideline for patent term extension (PTE) registration and held a consultation meeting in June to seek public feedback on the five major issues regarding the practice of PTE. After a public hearing held in September, TIPO submitted the draft guideline for PTE registration and compiled public feedback in December. The key revisions include:

1. Where the request for patent term extension is made by exclusive licensee, the recordation thereof shall not be conducted exclusively by TIPO.
2. The holder of the first regulatory approval may be the licensee or re-licensee. The holder shall not be limited to the recordation thereof.
3. When the holder of the first regulatory approval is not the patentee, the applicant requesting patent term extension must prove that licensing is completed at the time of filing the request for patent term extension.
4. The effective ingredients of the first regulatory approval shall be based on the active ingredient of the drug stated in the written approval.

5. The regulatory approval for the active pharmaceutical ingredients or the raw agrochemical material is not deemed to be the first regulatory approval.
6. The scope of patent claim(s) should cover the effective ingredient(s) or composition/use which is disclosed by the first regulatory approval.
7. If the request for patent term extension is based on foreign clinical trials, there is no need to provide document(s) proving a PTE was requested and granted in a foreign country.
8. The expiration of the approval examining period of agrichemical should be the issuance date recorded on the first regulatory approval.
9. According to Article 53, the fundamental principle of PTE examination is stipulated in case of violation of the regulatory approval not being the first one or a request for extension for regulatory approvals being filed more than once.
10. Clearly stating the practices and procedures of examinations with more case examples.



The consultation meeting and explanation session on amendment to examination guidelines for patent term extension

Examination Guidelines for Post-Grant Amendment to Patent

To facilitate maintenance of patent validity of patentees, TIPO amended the Guidelines, which took effect on January 1. The key revisions include:

1. The judgment used to determine the claim(s) "substantially enlarged or altered" when technical features were added;
2. Relaxating patterns for "clarifying ambiguous statement"; and
3. New compilation of sample cases.

• Substantive Examination Guidelines for Design Patent

In compliance with grace period extension of patent applications in the Patent Act, Exceptions to Loss of Novelty or Creativeness in Section IV, Chapter III of the Guidelines was amended and took effect on May 1. The key revisions include:

1. Behavior subject of the publication;
2. Duration of exceptions to loss of novelty or creativeness;
3. Publication on Patent Gazette;
4. Conditions applicable to exceptions to loss of novelty or creativeness;
5. Effect on exceptions to loss of novelty or creativeness; and
6. Examination of exceptions to loss of novelty or creativeness.

• Examination Guidelines for Patent Invalidation

To avoid discrepancies between guidelines and practices, TIPO reviewed and revised the Guidelines, adding invalidation examination examples. The guidelines took effect on January 1. The key revisions include:

1. Clarifying the examination principles for amendment involved in invalidation;
2. Adding the provision on elucidative obligation to invalidation of a patent application for invention and a patent application for utility model for the same creation on the same filing date;
3. Adding the principle of assessing online evidence and evidence in foreign language to investigation process; and
4. Deleting the provisions on ex officio examination; such examination will only be performed with reference to reliable civil judgment.

Draft amendment to the Patent Attorney Act

Article 27 of Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities stipulates the States Parties shall prohibit discrimination on the basis of disability with regard to all matters concerning all forms of employment. In line with the obligation and after consulting with disability groups, professionals engaging in patent practice, experts and scholars, TIPO amended Articles 4 and 37 of the Patent Attorney Act, removing the rule that any person suffering from a mental disability or other physical or mental impairment shall not practice as a patent attorney. The amendment was sent in November to the Executive Yuan for review.

2 Trademark Laws and Regulations

Enforcement Rules of the Trademark Act

To comply with the NCL11-2017, which took effect on January 1, TIPO amended the Schedule of Article 19 of Enforcement Rules of the Trademark Act. The amendment was promulgated on March 16.

Examination Guidelines for Non-traditional Trademarks

With a reference to the regulations and examination guidelines on non-traditional trademarks of the U.S.A., Australia, the United Kingdom, and the European Union as well as relevant cases home and abroad, TIPO revised the Examination Guidelines on Non-traditional Trademarks. TIPO added two new chapters, "repeating-pattern trademarks" and "scent trademarks," updated specific cases, and adjusted the texts. The revised Examination Guidelines on Non-traditional Trademarks took effect on September 12.

Guidelines for Procedural Examination of Trademark Dispute Cases

The Guidelines, which took effect on October 30, integrated common procedures of formality checks between dispute cases (revocations, oppositions and invalidations) and stipulated specific procedures for respective dispute cases. The Guidelines enhanced the consistency of procedures and helped examiners manage disposal pendency.

3 Copyright Act

In response to digital convergence, TIPO referenced international trends to strengthen protection of copyright holders and safeguard the right of the public to legally use work and avoid possible infringement. The draft amendment to the Copyright Act was the most comprehensive in 20 years. The draft amendment was passed at the Session No. 3573 of the Executive Yuan on October 26 and submitted to the Legislative Yuan for review in November. The Legislative Yuan has completed the first reading and submitted it to Committees for further review.

4 Trade Secrets Act

To understand enforcement of criminal liabilities after the amendment to the Trade Secrets Act in 2013, TIPO called the Review Meeting of the Implementation of Criminal Liabilities in Trade Secrets Act in February. After seeking feedback from different sectors, TIPO drafted the amendment to the Trade Secrets Act and held a public hearing in May. The main conclusions are:

1. Intentional theft and use of trade secrets in foreign jurisdictions continues to be deemed as an offense not indictable upon complaint.
2. In reference of the lawsuits handled under the Intellectual Property Case Adjudication Act, it was proposed that the confidentiality preservation orders during investigation should be introduced.

In July and October, TIPO invited Judicial Yuan, Ministry of Justice, Investigation Bureau, and National Police Agency to a meeting on Adding a Provision on Confidentiality Preservation Orders During Investigation of Trade Secrets Cases to discuss practical issues including sources of law, issuance body and remedy for confidentiality preservation orders. The relevant regulations will be added to the Trade Secrets Act.



Review Meeting on Implementation of the Newly-Added Criminal Liabilities in Trade Secrets Act



Public Hearing on Trade Secrets Act

5 Others

Guidelines for the Examination of Patent Applications Involving Traditional Intellectual Creations of Indigenous Peoples

To respect traditional culture and protect intellectual creations of indigenous peoples in Taiwan, TIPO drew up the Guidelines for the Examination of Patent Applications Involving Traditional Intellectual Creations of Indigenous Peoples to serve as reference for TIPO's examiners. The objective was to help examiners be more attentive to the prior arts relating to publicly disclosed indigenous skills or craftsmanship during examination. The guidelines took effect on June 26.

Guidelines for Patent Interviews

Given that a formal "interview application" was not stipulated to be necessarily required in an interview request, the dispute over whether to conduct an interview often arose. TIPO added provisions on formal interview application requirement and corresponding explanations in order to clearly express the applicant's intent of an interview and resolve the disputes.

Operational Directions Governing Patent Examination Quality Review

TIPO's Patent Examination Quality Planning Task Force completed the Operational Directions in June, making explicit provisions of the procedures. The content included: patent examination quality review training courses, four levels of examination quality review, key points in different types of review cases, cases selected randomly for review, time of review, types of reviews for "re-search", patent examination quality review process, patent examination quality review form, review cases transferring process, shortcomings indicated in the review cases, methods for handling discrepancy, review of outsourced examinations, implementation of examination quality reviews, and measures for patent examination quality improvement. These provisions provided guidelines for the reviewers to follow, and review efficiency and accuracy could be guaranteed.

Operational Directions Governing Mutual Cooperation in the Field of Deposit of Biological Material for the Purposes of Patent Procedure

In line with the implementation of mutual cooperation between TIPO and UKIPO in the field of deposit of biological material for the purposes of patent procedure, the Operational Directions were instituted to serve as the basis for implementation.

Operational Directions for Viewing or Photocopying Files of Trademark Applications

To concretize the process for viewing or photocopying files of the trademark applications, TIPO stipulated the Operational Directions, which was promulgated on July 28.

IV

e - ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC SERVICES

Optimize IPR Services

1. Public Services
2. Digital Services
3. Knowledge Sharing



IV. e-ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC SERVICES

TIPO continued to optimize its public services in 2017. For instance, status of patent and trademark rights can be retrieved online through QRcode. The Industrial Patent Knowledge Platform System, Global Patent Search System, and the new version of trademark search system were launched to provide more convenient online services. In addition, the rates of use of e-services hit record high and were acclaimed by the users.

1 Public Services

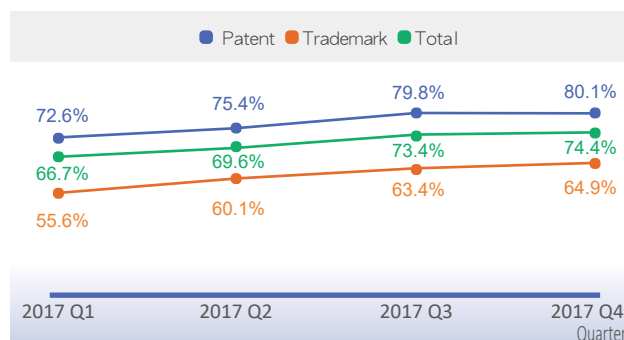
e-Services

• e-Delivery

In January, new functions were added to make the e-delivery service faster and more convenient. Patent and trademark documents can be downloaded repeatedly and simultaneously.

A total of 367,981 official documents were delivered electronically in 2017, marking an increase of 5.4% from 2016. In October, the cumulative number of e-delivery

Percentage of e-Delivery



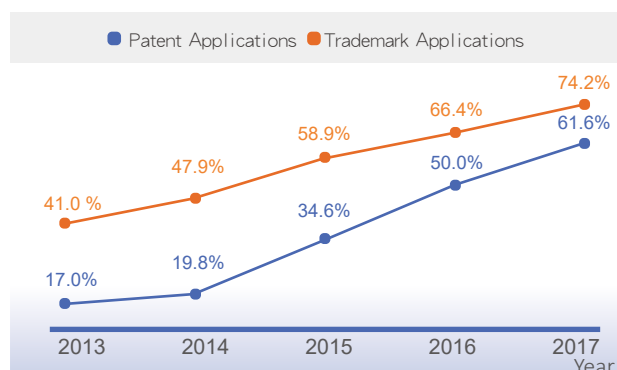
Note: 1. Statistics scope is based on documents fit for e-delivery.
2. The percentage is derived from using the number of documents fit for e-delivery as the denominators and that of actual e-delivery as the numerators.

documents reached 1 million. By the fourth quarter of 2017, the rate of e-delivery documents to total documents hit an all-time high at 74.4%.

• e-Filing

Catering to the diversity of user operating environment, TIPO in February expanded the "MS WORD Add-Ins of e-filing" functionality to support 64-bit version. Also added were extended support for 32/64-bit versions of Office Word 2007/2010/2013/2016. The sequence listings were open to delivery in PDF or TXT format to meet global needs.

Percentage of Patent and Trademark e-filing



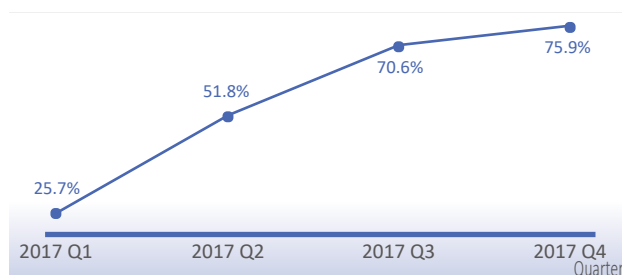
Note: 1. Statistics scope is based on new applications.
2. The percentage is derived from using the number of applications in paper and in electronic form as the denominators and that of applications in electronic form as the numerators.

In 2017, e-filing rates of patent and trademark applications were 61.6% and 74.2%, the highest in five years. This shows e-filing has been widely used by domestic applicants.

• e-Receipt

Officially launched in January, the e-receipt service was redesigned to contain more details than print format and suitable for online inquiry and downloads. The rate of e-receipt rose rapidly from 25.7% in the first quarter to 75.9% in the fourth quarter.

Percentage of e-Receipt

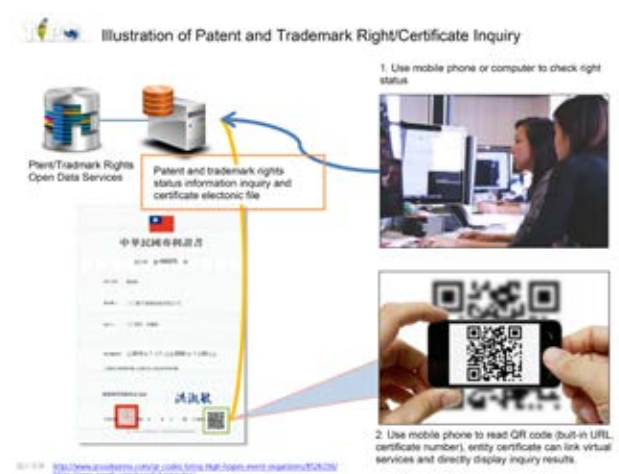


Note: 1. Statistics scope is based on online payment cases.
2. The percentage is derived from using the number of paper receipt and e-receipt as the denominator and that of e-receipt as the numerator.

● Rights Inquiry

In July, TIPO established the inquiry system for patent and trademark e-certificates and rights and in September started to issue patent and trademark certificates printed with QRCode. Users can use their mobile phones to scan the QRcode on the certificate to check the latest rights status and the accuracy of the certificate.

In 2017, the number of issued patent and trademark e-certificates stood at 20,728 and 25,274. There were 1,436 visits for viewing e-certificates via QRCode, and 907 e-certificates were downloaded.



Additional Information on Patent and Trademark Applications

● Guide to Preparing Design Patent Drawings

TIPO amended the Guide to Preparing of Design Patent Drawings to comply with the Substantive Examination Guidelines for Design Patent. Amended general principles included ways of drawing disclosures, views that do not claim colors, as well as sufficient views that are integral to design drawings. In addition, examples for graphic image designs were also added to the new version. The Guide is provided as reference for applicants to meet the requirements when submitting drawings, and to facilitate subsequent substantive examination.

● WIPO's Guidance on Preparation of Reproductions to Avoid Possible Refusals

TIPO compiled a Chinese version of WIPO's Guidance on Preparation of Reproductions to Avoid Possible Refusals to provide applicants with useful information on filing design patent applications in WIPO's member states. This compilation is aimed at familiarizing domestic applicants with the requirements for drawings of WIPO's member states to prevent possible refusals by examining offices on the ground of insufficient disclosure of an industrial design.

● Classification List of Industrial Designs

On January 1, the completed compilation of "Classification List of Industrial Designs (11th edition in Chinese)" was put in use. The key revision was the coding under the Subclass. Specifically, the coding of 01-01 B0058 as a serial number in the 9th edition was changed to 01-01 100004 as an identification number in the 11th edition.

● Foreign Certification Organization and Logo of Organic Agricultural Products

TIPO compiled information on Recorded Foreign Certification Organization and Logo of Organic Agricultural Products announced by the Council of Agriculture and put these logos (total 142) onto trademark search database for the general public and examiners. The objective is to prevent applicants from using these logos to file trademark applications.

● Nice Classification

TIPO updated the Taiwan-Japan Concordance of Similar Group Codes (Corresponding to Nice Classification, 11th edition, version 2017) and the Cross-Strait Concordance of Similar Group Codes (Corresponding to Nice Classification, 11th edition, version 2017). Both are available on TIPO website.

The 11th edition of the International Classification of Goods and Services (NCL11-2018) underwent many changes. In December, TIPO published the changes to class heading, explanatory notes and names of goods/services.

New Special Pages on TIPO Website

● Limitations on Economic Rights for the Physically and Mentally Disabled

In April, TIPO added a special page Limitations on Economic Rights for the Physically and Mentally Disabled to its website. The webpage houses information on the provisions of the limitation on Economic Rights for physically and mentally disabled, instructions of application, administrative interpretations, and Marrakesh Treaties. The website is open to the public.

● IPR Protection in Southeast Asian Countries

In March, TIPO created the IPR Protection in Southeast Asian Countries webpage to assist domestic enterprises in investing in Southeast Asian countries and to align with the government's New Southbound Policy. The webpage houses IP information of Southeast Asian countries that may be used as reference by domestic enterprises conducting business and investing in the region.



IPR Protection in Southeast Asian Countries webpage icon

● Geographical Marks

TIPO produced the application guide and promotional leaflet Taiwan's System of Geographical Marks to help the public to quickly search for information on certification/collective marks. In October, TIPO added a new webpage to introduce Japan's regional collective trademark system. The objective was to provide the public with up-to-date information on Japan's system and registered goods/services, and to enable both nationals to benefit from the economic efficiencies of the characteristics of goods/services of geographical marks.

2 Digital Services

Global Patent Search System

Due to differences in languages, interfaces, and functions of different patent search systems in different patent offices, accessing patent information across different systems, as well as subsequent compilation and analysis can be time-consuming. To solve these problems, TIPO in December launched the System. The objective was to help domestic industries to build R&D and patent portfolios. The features of the system include:

- One-stop shop global patent search service: free access to patent data of IP5 (USPTO, JPO, EPO, KIPO, and SIPO), WIPO and TIPO
- Chinese interface: increasing convenience for users
- Multilingual search: Chinese, English, Japanese and Korean
- Large amount of data analysis downloads: Unlike other databases do not provide (USPTO) or limit the number of downloads (Espacenet), TIPO's system allows for 1,000 downloads per visit to meet the needs of industry analysts.

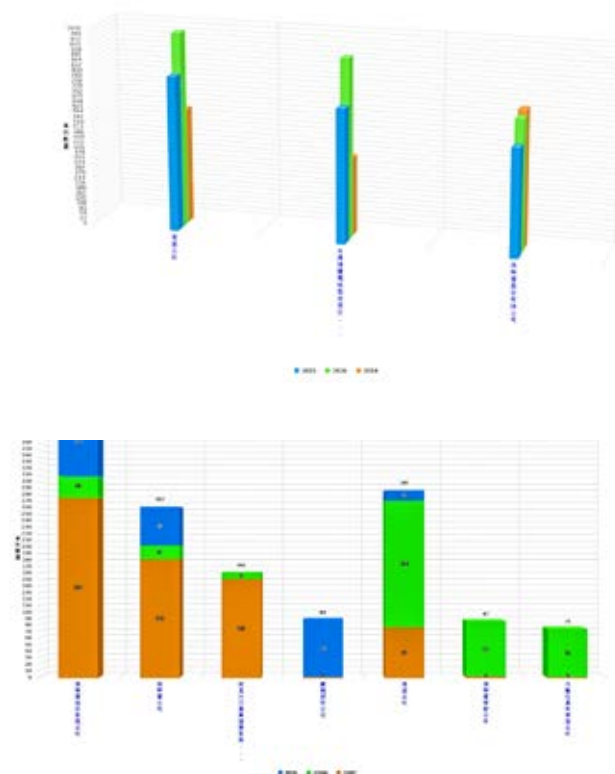


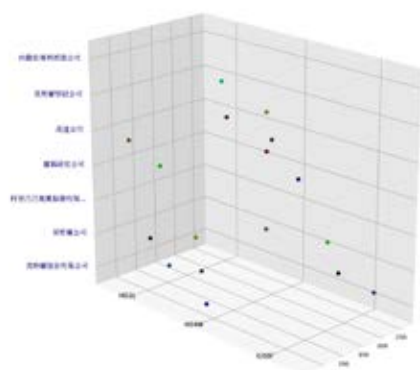
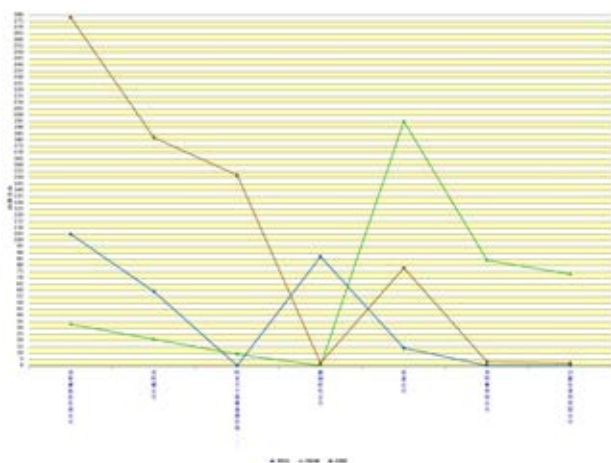
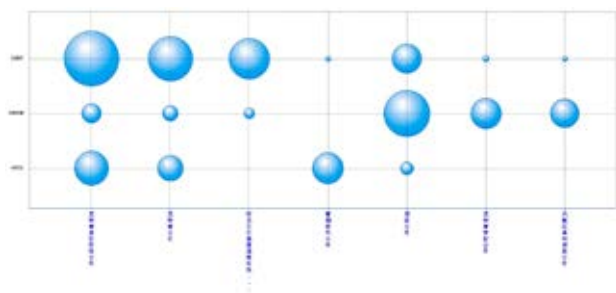
The Global Patent Search System homepage

Taiwan Patent Search System

TIPO added a new function "dynamic chart analysis" to the System. This function strengthened the patent map analysis and provided two-dimensional analysis charts (pie charts, etc.) and three-dimensional analysis charts (bar charts, etc.), featuring dynamic presentation and data viewing. Users can select the analysis method according to specific needs to stay informed of the latest trends in technical development.

The system provided users with more convenient functions such as "search for two applications for same creation" and "all versions of PDF files for technical evaluation report of utility model patent to download." To broaden service to foreign users, TIPO added English translation for legal status and transaction data in the English version.





Samples of dynamic chart analysis

New Trademark Search System

After rounds of reviews and adjustments, the new trademark remote search system was officially launched in September. New features included:

1. Search options "Boolean search" and "non-traditional trademarks"; and
2. One-page detailed description of a trademark entry. The comprehensive information in the second feature includes profile of trademark,

TimeLine, history (official documents records and dispute/administrative remedies), written disposition, and the trademark register.

Industrial Patent Knowledge Platform

The System was set up with basic functions and open data for patents of IP5. The System allows for downloads of patent data by the public. As of December, 1.8 million pre-grant publications of patent documents were imported. Users from different sectors may use WIPO's definition for industries to conduct patent search and reading. Using TIPO's standard data format, the users can also download pre-grant publications of IP5 patent documents by batch to develop value-added service.

3 Knowledge Sharing

Amendment Timeframe of Patent Act

The Patent Act has undergone 13 amendments over the years. TIPO chronicled these amendments to allow the public to learn more about the entire legal framework and keypoints of each amendment.

Compilation of Administrative Litigation Cases

Whether the application documents meet the requirements of application procedures is closely related to the applicant's rights and interests. Between 2013 and 2016, TIPO selected 25 representative cases from those administrative litigation cases regarding procedural examination and patent right management. These cases were analyzed and compiled into Compilation of Administrative Litigation Cases regarding Procedural Examination and Patent Right Management, 2013-

2016. The compilation was available on TIPO's website for people from different sectors.

TIPO also selected cases related to administrative remedies for rejected utility model patent applications, and compiled them into Compilation of Administrative Litigation Cases regarding Utility Model Patent Applications, 2004-2016. The administrative litigation cases were grouped according to different grounds of rejections, and given detailed explanations of judgements or decisions for each case.

Patent Administrative Rulings Bimonthly

TIPO selected patent administration litigation cases that merit discussion and collected analytical reports written by the examiners. They were compiled and published bimonthly on TIPO's website.

Patent Civil Rulings and Trade Secret Rulings

TIPO collected and analyzed important patent rulings of Civil Procedure and trade secret rulings by all levels of courts. The compilation of excerpts and analyses is available on TIPO's website.

Excerpts of Trademark Rulings

TIPO provided excerpts of analyzed trademark rulings by all levels of courts, including civil, criminal, and administrative rulings, as well as hyperlinks to full-text of the rulings.

Nice Classification (11-2017)

To provide the public with information on classification principles and emerging goods/services, TIPO compiled Explanatory Notes on Each Classification of the Nice Classification (11-2017) and Definitions and Classification Guidelines on Emerging Specific Goods/Services of the Nice Classification (11-2017).

Intellectual Property Right Monthly

The online Intellectual Property Right Monthly is a professional periodical published by TIPO. The articles center on IPR-related topics such as introductions to practices, exploring legal regimes, infringement lawsuit, latest international trends, and current issues. IPR professionals, including judges, attorneys, and scholars are contributors of this periodical.



The Intellectual Property Right Monthly E-Bookshelf

V

IPR CREATION AND USE

Concretizing the Intangible
and Creating IP Value.

1. Solid Patent Capability
2. Patent Trend Analyses
in Selected Industries
3. Invention Shows and Awards
4. Assistance in Resolution of IPR
Disputes and Clarification of Doubts
5. Personnel Training
6. IPR Awareness Activities
7. Exchange of IPR Practice



V. IPR CREATION AND USE

To step up the industrial competitiveness of domestic enterprises, TIPO carried out diversified measures to strengthen their IPR awareness and innovation capability. In 2017, TIPO published trends of selected industries, assisted enterprises

in intensifying their strategic IP deployment, nourished professional manpower in IP field, and held exchange activities to advance understanding of IPR regime and practices.

1 Solid Patent Capability

Increasing Domestic Patent Capacity and Value

The Seminar on Increasing Enterprises' Patent Capacity and Values emphasized "Being proactive, discussion, customization," and invited a selection of SMEs with promising potentials to design customized courses. This was carried out to align with the government's "Five plus two" Innovative

Industries Plan and increase different sectors' ability to innovate, protect, and use IPR. A total of twenty enterprises and one industry association were contacted and thirty seminars were held, with attendance totaling at 676 people.



Seminar on Increasing Patent Capacity and Value

Application Strategies for Design Patents

To enhance professional knowledge and vocational capacities for employees of patent attorneys, TIPO held three information sessions on Application Strategies for Design Patents and Relevant Examination Practices in September and

October, totaling 233 participants. The topics were examination practices and case examples, as well as application tips and strategies available for applicants.

Education and Dissemination for Patent Commercialization

To increase opportunities for commercializing patented inventions in Taiwan, the Patent Commercialization website is dedicated to regularly providing latest news of patent commercialization home and abroad, industrial trend analyses,

successful commercialization examples, and sharing of technology transfer experiences. The e-learning video for Patent Search in SIPO, newly recorded in 2017, demonstrated in concrete examples to help users to use the system.

IP Corner for SMEs

TIPO created a new version of IP SME Corner, an information platform. It has a clearer webpage, rich content and, a new keyword search function. The platform was built by referencing SMEs' standpoint.

The object was to provide SMEs struggling with developing IPR with an instant and convenient access to resources and services.

2 Patent Trend Analyses in Selected Industries

In response to fast-developing technologies, TIPO focused on key industries such as internet of vehicle, treatment on cancer, financial technology, and micro LED, and used different methods of data

analysis to understand the status, key technologies, and future development trend of the industries. The reports are available to the public.

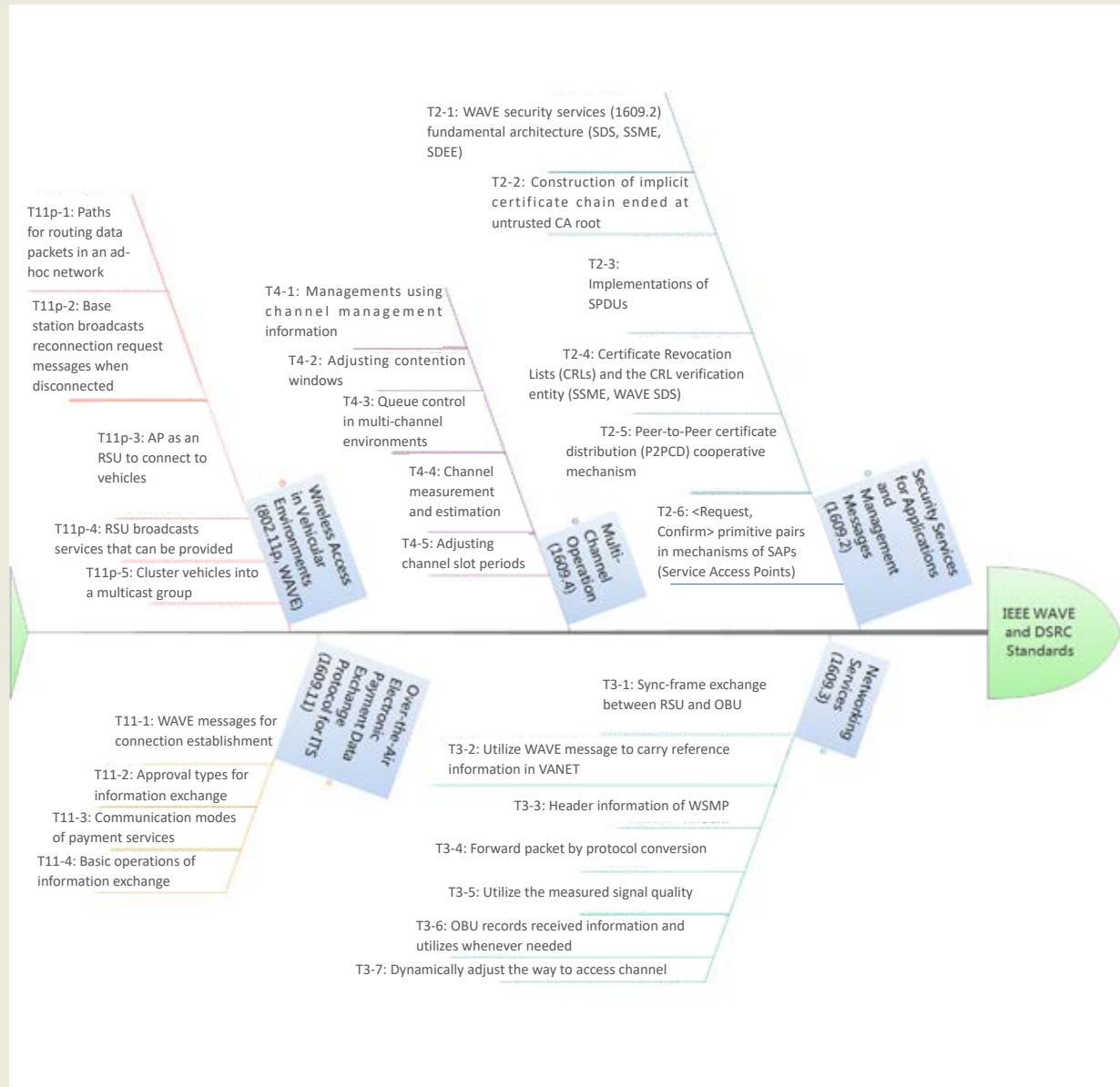
Analysis of Patents and Industry on Internet of Vehicles

This report uses an analysis of potential Standard Essential Patent (SEPs) of several sets of Internet of Vehicles (IoV) standards by searching patents during 1997-2017 with three different approaches, and an investigation on the IoV industry and SEP issues by interviewing five research institutes and enterprises.

Focal analysis approach directs searches of potential SEPs using IPR information declared by standard-drafting organizations. In accordance with the "BLANKET" rule, the members of American IEEE are not required to declare the list of SEPs of the IEEE 1609 and 12 potential SEPs are then screened after massive patent reading, eight of which owned by the Kapsch corporation. Two potential SEPs correspond to the specific sections of IoV standards disclosed by European Intelligent Transportation System (ITS), while 24 potential SEPs are clearly recorded in the technical report of Japanese Association of Radio Industries and Businesses (ARIB). The other two are found with the ISO Controller Area Network (CAN) standards for vehicle communications.

Technical subject search approach identifies the technical subjects of each sub-standard in the IEEE 1609 and 802.11p and validates the representativeness of the technical subjects by searching patents in terms of the technical subjects. Six subjects are identified for IEEE 1609.2, seven for 1609.3, five for 1609.4, four for 1609.11, and five for 802.11p, all of which are illustrated in the fishbone diagram below.

Fishbone diagram on the technical subjects related to the IoV standards



Text mining approach employs Derwent Innovation as the search tool. There are 12,616 patent families found in the IoV field. After repeatedly limiting the scope of search, 102 potential SEPs are found with IEEE 1609.2, 128 with 1609.3, 250 with 1609.4, 163 with 1609.11, and 316 with 802.11p.

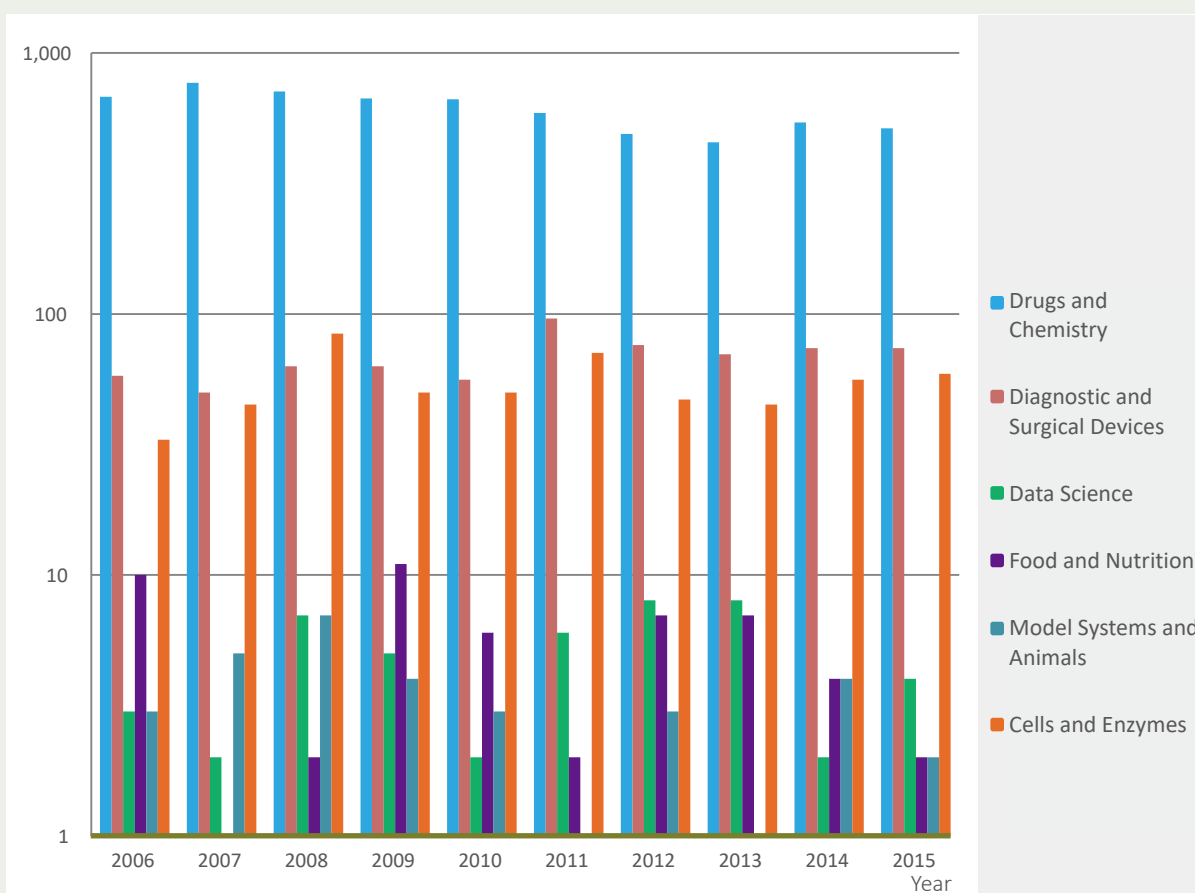
The report outlines the IoV industry, details the three analysis approaches, and provides the list of potential SEPs. Some potential SEPs are analytically scrutinized and their process demonstrated. The potential development of IoV communication technology is also discussed in the end.

Trend Analysis of Cancer-related Innovations in Taiwan

Between 2006 and 2015, 6,619 cancer-related patent applications were filed in Taiwan. They include Drugs and Chemistry, Diagnostic and Surgical Devices, Data Science, Food and Nutrition, Model Systems and Animals, and Cells and Enzymes technological features. Of these, Drugs and Chemistry accounted for the most common technological feature (>90%, 6,083 cases). In this category, the number of patent applications filed by residents the fifth highest. Diagnostic and Surgical Devices was the technological feature (about 10%, 680 cases) with applications filed by residents ranking second. The findings show the importance of these two technology fields and the R&D capabilities of cancer-related innovations in Taiwan.

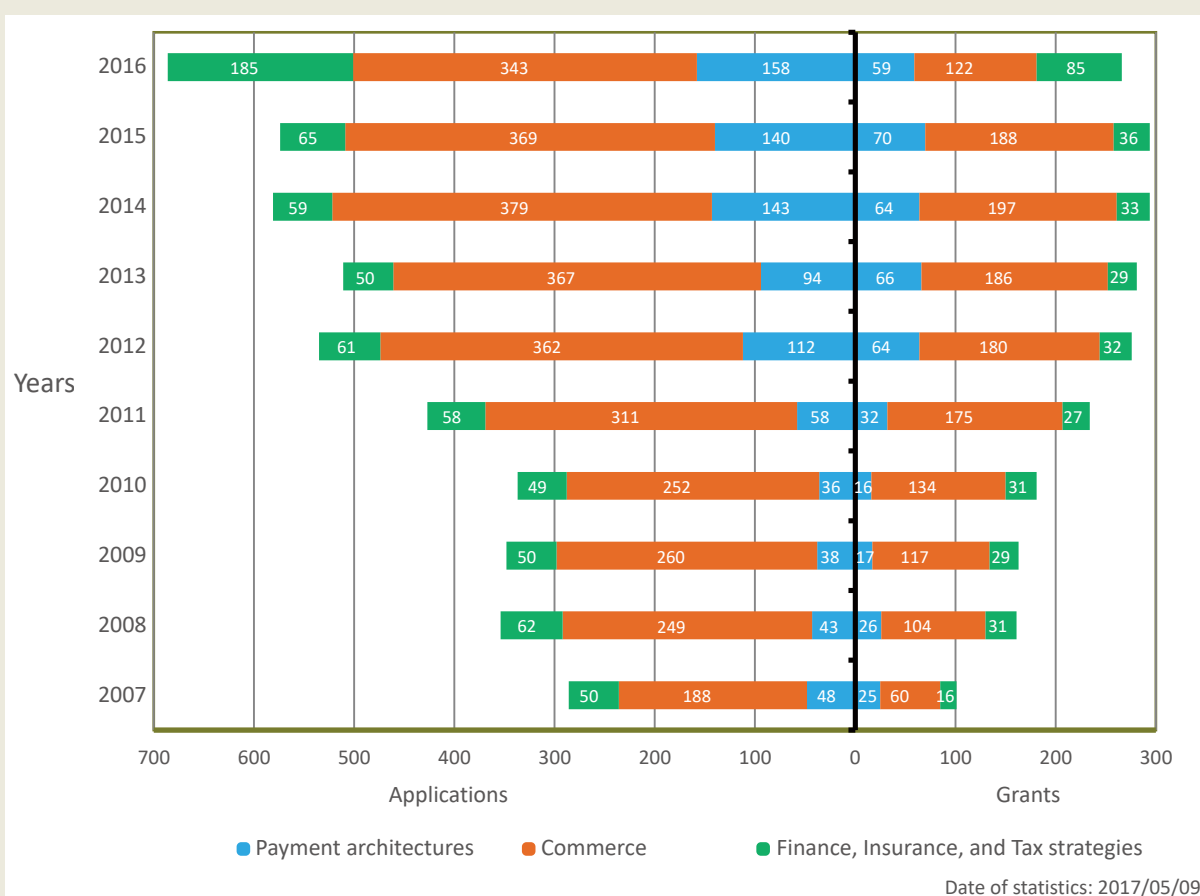
TIPO conducted a survey targeting at twelve outstanding local research institutes and their 253 cancer-related innovations. The results show that 73% of the innovations with industrial investments are fully or partly in the technology transferring process, while only 27% of the innovations without industrial investment are already in the process. The finding suggests that industrial investment in the early stage helps technology transfer of innovations.

Cancer Treatment-related Patent Applications in Six Major Technology Categories from 2006 to 2015



FinTech Trends and Analysis in Taiwan

According to data between 2007 and 2016, FinTech patent applications stood at 4,639 cases. When categorized by International Patent Classification (IPC), 870 applications relating to payment architectures (G06Q 20/00) were filed, accounting for 19% of all applications. 3,080 applications relating to commerce (G06Q 30/00) were filed, accounting for 66%. And 689 applications relating to finance, insurance, and tax strategies (G06Q 40/00, hereinafter called FIT) were filed, accounting for 15%. FIT applications maintained its number around 60 since 2007 but soared to 185 applications in 2016, more than triple the number of the previous year. Payment architecture applications experienced a rapid increase since 2012 as well. In general, FinTech applications, with core technologies of payment architecture and FIT, saw a significant growth in recent years.



The breakdown of statistics between 2012 and 2016 is shown in the table below. The rates of applications filed by residents and non-residents were 73.6% and 26.4%. Applications filed by foreign financial institutions focused mostly on payment architecture (accounting for 84.4% of FinTech applications filed by foreign financial institutions). Applications filed by domestic financial institutions focused on FIT (accounting for 69.9% of FinTech applications filed by domestic financial institutions). As for non-financial institutions, both domestic and foreign applicants focused on commerce applications. Regarding core technologies of FinTech, applications filed by domestic non-

financial institutions showed an evenly distribution in both payment architecture (20.1%) and FIT (13.4%), whereas foreign non-financial institutions emphasized on payment architecture (27.4%).

Day of Statistics: 2017/05/09

Applications (year 2007-2016)	Domestic Financial Institutions			Domestic Non Financial Institutions (individuals included)			Foreign Financial Institutions			Foreign Non Financial Institutions (individuals included)			Total		
	Invention		Utility	Invention		Utility	Invention		Utility	Invention		Utility	Invention		Utility
	App.	Grant	Model	App.	Grant	Model	App.	Grant	Model	App.	Grant	Model	App.	Grant	Model
payment architecture	13	1	16	251	95	140	24	4	3	196	61	4	484	161	163
commerce	12	0	12	917	273	380	3	0	0	489	215	7	1,421	488	399
finance, insurance, tax strategies, etc. (FIT)	49	3	74	193	70	68	2	1	0	34	5	0	278	79	142
Subtotal	74	4	102	1,361	438	588	29	5	3	719	281	11	2,183	728	704

Trends and Analysis of Micro LED Displays in Taiwan

Micro LED displays are the next-generation displays with great potential. Compared to LCDs and OLEDs, Micro LED featuring excellent electro-optical qualities can meet the needs of displays in the Internet of things era and is expected to be the key to upgrading the display industry in Taiwan.

This report focuses on the technology of Micro-LED patents for front-end epitaxial process to back-end product applications. It analyzes the technology inventory and application trends one by one to find that the patented technology focus on a mass transfer technology; the existing mass transfer patent technology can be mainly divided into electrostatic transfer, micro-transfer and fluid assembly. Nevertheless, it is facing severe challenges when applying the said technologies for mass production. So far, mainstream of such technology has not yet been formed.

Domestic manufacturers are aware of the importance of developing patent portfolios for Micro LED displays and this is reflected in the yearly increase in their number of patent applications. In particular, AU Optronics Corporation and the Industrial Technology Research Institute are the most active among the top ten applicants. The R&D capacity of PlayNitride Inc. is to be reckoned with among the start-up companies. Other manufacturers have shown strong ambitions to invest in R&D and patent deployment of Micro LED display.

In addition, the IP portfolio of domestic manufacturers in mechanical equipment and integrated applications of Micro LED display is still insufficient. There is great potential for future development in the mass transfer technology to industrial manufacturing. This trend is worth close attention in the precision machinery industry. We hope to strengthen our technological capabilities and develop emerging technologies in collaboration with the existing display industry to speed up industrial upgrading.

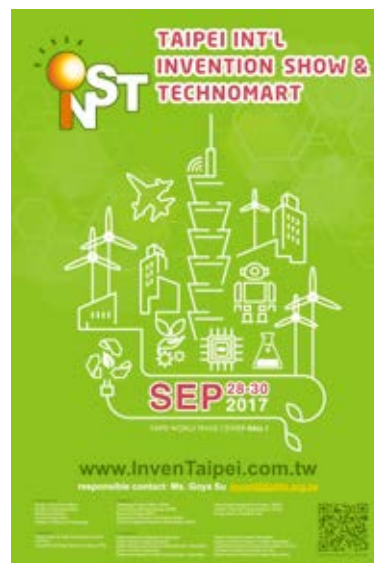
3 Invention Shows and Awards

Taipei International Invention Show and Technomart

In September, the 2017 Taipei International Invention Show and Technomart (Taipei INST) was held at the Taipei World Trade Center (TWTC), which showcased 1,323 patents and technologies from 23 countries (regions) at 821 pavilions. The event attracted a total of 77,357 visitors.

An invention contest was held alongside the INST. A total of 845 domestic and foreign entries were enrolled in the competition. Of these, a total of 508 entries comprising 23 platinum, 148 gold, and 189 bronze medals awarded. The main theme of this year's INST was "Digital Nation, Innovative Economy" and technology transaction consultation services were available at the technology transaction pavilion. A total of 16 information sessions were held to promote business matchmaking and industrialization of invention patents.

At TIPO's Innovative Invention Pavillion, a total of 44 winners of the 2016 National Invention and Creation Award were showcased. Ten domestic innovation teams were invited to increase exposure of their fine creative works. Also invited to the event were 421 people in 31 groups comprising enterprises and schools. In all, the event facilitated technology cooperation between domestic and foreign industries, universities, and research institutes, and it encouraged R&D and innovation.



The 2017 INST promotion poster



MOEA officials and invited guests at the INST opening ceremony



TIPO Innovative Invention Pavillion at the INST

National Invention and Creation Award

In April, TIPO held the 2016 National Invention and Creation Award Ceremony and Exhibition and Promotion of Winning Entries to honor awardees and their creations. The event drew media coverage.

TIPO and the Department of Industrial Technology (DoIT) of the Ministry of Economic Affairs cohosted the MOEA Joint Award Ceremony for the Industry's Works of Innovation. The winning entries were showcased at the TIPO Innovative Invention Pavillion of the 2017 Taipei International Invention Show and Technomart. The exhibition was aimed at facilitating opportunities for business transaction.

Subsidizing Attendees in International Invention Shows

TIPO subsidized domestic attendees in well-known international invention shows to spark inventive spirit and expand global business transaction opportunities. In 2017, TIPO subsidized airfare of inventors winning twelve well-known international invention shows in the EU, the Americas, and Asia, with the amount totalling at NT\$2,539,999.

4 Assistance in Resolution of IPR Disputes and Clarification of Doubts

Exclusive Rights of Traditional Intellectual Creations

In March, TIPO attended the preliminary meeting of the Review Committee on Applications

for Exclusive Rights of Traditional Intellectual Creations to assist in reviewing around 40 applications filed by the Tsou Tribe and provide suggestions on revising patent specifications. In November, TIPO created a database for the seven exclusive rights of intellectual creations published by the Council of Indigenous Peoples. The database is open to the public.

Assistance in Resolving Copyright Licensing Disputes

TIPO completed four requests for resolving copyright licensing disputes filed by community centers, enterprises and music arrangers. These disputes involved licensing of Karaoke Machines, software and music arrangement.

5 Personnel Training

Customized IPR Training

• Training Courses

To cultivate sought-after IP talents and accumulate Taiwan's innovation power, TIPO conducted a total of 13 IPR training courses, with 503 people in attendance.

Courses and Attendance

Courses		Participants	Total
IP Strategies	Management of Enterprises' R&D Strategies	28	44
	International Litigation Talents	16	
IP Practices	IPR Basics	50	306
	Procedural Control for Patent Engineer	22	
	Technical Engineering for Patent Engineer (I) Patent Examination Guidelines and Practices	39	
	Technical Engineering for Patent Engineer (II) Patent Examination Guidelines and Practices Drafting of Patent Specifications Practices	52	
	Patent Search Analysis and Value-Added Usage	34	
	Patent Litigation Practices	36	
	Patent Infringement Verification Practices	42	
	Practices in Cultural and Creative Industries	31	
	Customized Course on Judicial Affairs	39	
Customized Course for MOJ Personnel		46	
Customized Course for University and Research Institute Personnel		68	
Attendance in Total		503	

● Seminar on Case Analysis

In June, TIPO held a case analysis seminar on Determining fair use of copyright to set up a platform for IP professional knowledge exchange. A total of ten experts attend the event to facilitate exchange of views in the domestic IP field.

● IP Proficiency Certification

TIPO held three information sessions on IPR Personnel Professional Capability and Certification Examination to promote the IPR practices professional certification system and fill the gap between theory and practice. In July, capability certification exams on patent and trademark were held. The professional capability certification exam

on trademark was conducted for the first time. A total of 201 people registered for the exam, with 32 people passing and obtaining the certificate. In the professional capability certification exam on patent, there were 193 registrations, with 47 people passing and obtaining the certificate.

● Pre-employment and on-the-job Training for Patent Attorneys

Since the patent attorney exam became part of the senior-level civil servant exam (under the category of Professionals and Technicians), ten national exams were held, with 402 people passing. Those passing the exams had to take pre-job training and join the association before starting practice as a patent attorney. Starting 2017, the

patent attorney pre-job training was conducted by Taiwan Patent Attorneys Association, and all of the 47 trainees completed training.

As for current patent attorneys and agents, they have to take at least twelve hours of professional programs every two years. Their training records are available on TIPONet.

6 IPR Awareness Activities

Laws and Practices

● Patent Laws

In April, TIPO held five information sessions on Revised Patent Examination Guidelines and Interview 2.0 with 424 people in attendance. The main topics were introduction to the key revisions of the Patent Examination Guidelines and improvement of Interview 2.0. TIPO's response to participants' feedback was recorded and posted on TIPO's website.

● Trademark Laws

Between April and May, TIPO held four information sessions on Trademark laws. A total of 303 people attended these events. TIPO's response to participants' feedback and status of improvement were posted on TIPO website.

In May, TIPO held four promotional events to introduce the protection mechanism for industrial brands with Hakka culture features. A total of 170 people attended these events. In these events, TIPO illustrated the importance of brand marketing, encouraged the development of local brands, as well as raised the brand value for Hakka specialties.



The promotion for protection mechanism for industrial brands with Hakka culture features

● Copyright Awareness Campaigns

To encourage creators to join CMOs, TIPO held two workshops entitled "Why Should I Join CMOs?" and "We Support You in Music Creation, and CMOs Protect Your Rights!"



"Why Should I Join CMOs?" workshop

To enable the Employees of cultural and creative industries, government agencies and the libraries to understand the correct copyright concept, TIPO held a total of 15 copyright awareness events on topics such as the new media industry, cultural and creative industry, library and government authorities handling matters involving copyright.

TIPO sent lecturers of the IPR Service Group to conduct a total of 205 information sessions across Taiwan to promote IPR protection. The Group worked with university students to form the IPR on Campus Task Force that went to 100 elementary and junior high schools to promote IPR awareness.



The information session of IPR Campus Task Force in Jifeng Elementary School

TIPO created two IPR awareness animation shorts on Must-Know Copyright of Online Broadcast that were broadcast on six domestic analogue TV stations and online platforms such as YouTube and Facebook. TIPO continued to use its Facebook fan page to provide promotional materials and answers to the public's questions to strengthen the public's awareness of online copyright.



The promotional animation short Must-Know Copyright of Online Broadcast

Seminars on IPR Affairs

Between June and July, TIPO held a series of seminars on IPR affairs to help different sectors learn more about TIPO's work while also seeking their feedback. With 334 people in attendance, the seminars focused on "case analyses of patent examination practices," "patent and trademark examination reminder," and "issues for future amendment to the Patent Act." Many insights were exchanged among participants.



Seminar on IPR Affairs (Taipei)



Seminar on IPR Affairs (Hsinchu)

World IP Day

In April, TIPO and the Taiwan Film-related Creative Industries Association (TFCIA) co-hosted the 2017 World IP Day celebration and invited representatives from the film, music, IT, and innovation industries to share their thoughts on "The Impact IPR has on Innovation and Smart Industry in the Digital Era" in order to promote IPR awareness.



The 2017 World IP Day celebration

Database search

TIPO held six information sessions on Taiwan Patent Search Strategy and Practical Operation that focused on search strategies, process, skills and functions, as well as on-site operation. A total of 183 people were in attendance.



Information session on Taiwan Patent Search Strategy and Practical Operation

In August, TIPO held five information sessions on the new trademark remote search system to promote its new functions and resources. The objective was to increase the public's trademark search and analysis capability and to promote trademark proficiency certification.



Information session on the new trademark remote search system

Localization Services

● Assisting SMEs in Increasing Innovation Capabilities and IPR Awareness

To increase SMEs' innovation capabilities and their proper use of government resources, TIPO's branch offices conducted 19 customized patent courses. In 2017, TIPO for the first time held one session at the industrial park and the event was very well received.

● IPR courses

To cultivate IPR awareness, TIPO's branch offices conducted weekly courses on IPR basics, patent and trademark search, and online resources.

● Collecting Public Feedback to Improve Service Quality

TIPO branch offices conducted a survey of service quality and collected the opinions from those who visited the offices. The responses and improvements were submitted afterwards.

SME Support Services

Item	Content
IP Courses	Customerized courses on patent filing, portfolio, and litigation
	Patent and trademark search courses
e-Services	e-Filing
	e-Delivery
	e-Receipt
	Inquiry system for patent and trademark e-certificates and rights status using QRCode
	Patent and trademark examination history inquiry service
Fees	Reduction and exemption of patent fees
	Reduction and exemption of patent annuities
Guidance resources	Patent and non-patent databases
	New trademark search system
	IP SME Corner webpage
	IPR Protection in Southeast Asian Countries webpage
	Education and Dissemination for Patent Commercialization website
	Cross-Strait IP protection webpage
Consultation services	Call center for e-filing and patent affairs
	Information center for patent and trademark (3 rd floor)
	Service counter for voluntary consultation by patent and trademark agents
	Branch offices

7 Exchange of IPR Practice

To effectively protect trade secrets and increase judicial enforcement personnel's knowledge of related industry, TIPO held three seminars on the practices of trade secrets for judicial officers at MediaTek, TSMC and AUO in April, June and November respectively.

To increase the industry's awareness of trade secrets protection and assist the industry in taking reasonable measures to implement reasonable confidentiality measures, TIPO held three seminars between August and September to discuss reasonable measures for maintaining confidentiality, internal procedures for preliminary proceeding of litigation in an enterprise, and joint investigation between enterprise and judiciary agency. In-depth views on relevant practices were exchanged.

To facilitate practices, TIPO in October discussed nine important trademark issues and five patent issues with the Intellectual Property Court and the Petitions and Appeals Committee of Ministry of Economic Affairs.

In December, TIPO and AmCham Taipei cohosted the 2017 Forum on Enterprises' Practices on Trade Secret Reasonable Protection and Investigation Practices to share experiences in the seizure of trade secret misappropriation and law enforcement practices and experiences.

VI

INTERNATIONAL AND CROSS-STRAIT EXCHANGE AND COOPERATION

Stepping out of Taiwan and
Attaining a Global Perspective.

1. International Cooperation
2. Cross-Strait Exchange



VI. INTERNATIONAL AND CROSS-STRAIT EXCHANGE AND COOPERATION

In 2017, TIPO actively participated in IPR multilateral international meetings and held international conferences in order to broaden its global perspective. It was a fruitful year for TIPO as it continued expanding bilateral and cross-Straits IPR cooperation through exchange of examiners, PPH programs, and mutual recognition of deposit of biological materials.

1 International Cooperation

Multilateral Cooperation

• WTO/TRIPS

TIPO participated for three times in the TRIPS joint proposal on "IPR and Innovation" and shared its policies and experiences regarding inclusive innovation and MSME collaboration, inclusive innovation and MSME growth, and inclusive innovation and MSME trade.

• APEC/IPEG

TIPO attended the 44th and 45th APEC/IPEG Meetings to share experiences in "An overview



The 44th APEC/IPEG Meeting

of joint royalty rates—take for instance karaoke machines" and "Guidelines on the best licensing practices of collective management organizations to MSMEs." While there, TIPO exchanged thoughts

with attending delegates from other member economies.

Bilateral Exchange and Cooperation

• Taiwan-US

Exchange of Examiners

In February, TIPO for the first time sent two trademark examiners to attend the Advanced Trademark Examination Program conducted by GIPA of the USPTO. While there, the examiners sat in on TTAB debate sessions and partook in lively in-class discussion. It was a fruitful experience for the examiners. In October, TIPO sent four patent examiners to the USPTO to exchange thoughts on grace period, novelty, inventive step, pharmaceutical invention parameters, and examination of patent term extension.

TIFA Council Meeting

Under the framework of TIFA, TIPO continued to deepen bilateral IPR cooperation, which includes not only the discussion regarding exchange of examiners, PDX, deposit of biological materials, but also deterring digital infringement.

Signing of the Taiwan-US MOU on IPR Enforcement

In February, TIPO and the USPTO signed an MOU on IPR enforcement to deepen bilateral cooperation. TIPO sought the US's assistance in tackling the problem of copyright-infringing websites set up in the US so as to jointly deter online copyright infringement.

● Taiwan-Japan

TIPO-JPO PPH MOTTAINAI Pilot

In May, the TIPO-JPO PPH MOTTAINAI Pilot was extended for three more years to provide respective applicants with more convenient cross-country patent application services.

Exchange of Examiners and Administrative Judges

In February, JPO sent four patent examiners to TIPO. In October, TIPO also sent four patent examiners to JPO to share experiences in examination practices. In September, three managers with JPO visited TIPO to exchange thoughts on emerging trademark cases and global trademark issues. In November, JPO sent four administrative judges to TIPO to exchange thoughts on disputed patent and trademark cases under the trial system.



Taiwan-Japan Exchange of administrative judges

Taiwan-Japan Economic and Trade IPR Group Meeting

In June, the IPR Group Meeting under the 41st Taiwan-Japan Economic and Trade Mid-Term Review Meeting was held in Taipei. In November, the 42nd Taiwan-Japan Economic and Trade Consultation

Meeting was held in Tokyo, Japan. The two sides discussed the status of respective legislative amendments and information on IPR cooperation.

Promoting Taiwan-Japan Exchanges and Cooperation on Geographical Certification Marks and Geographical Collective Trademarks

In March, TIPO delegates went to Japan to promote Taiwan's system of geographical certification marks and geographical collective trademarks. The delegates used leaflets to strengthen promotion of Taiwan's GI registration mechanism and to push for bilateral GI system cooperation.

Automatic Exchange of Taiwan-Japan PDX

Taiwan and Japan carried out many linkage tests on the Internet environment and system functionality. On January 4, 2018, the original DVD exchange was replaced by automatic exchange system. This will reduce respective manpower and increase accuracy.

● Taiwan-EU

In May, the Taiwan-EU Economic and Trade Consultation IPR Working Group DVC was held. The two sides updated on respective IPR legislative amendments and enforcement efforts, and they also exchanged views on Standard Essential Patent (SEP), assistance to SMEs, and measures tackling online infringement.

● Taiwan-Korea

Exchange of Examiners

In November, KIPO sent two patent examiners to TIPO for the second exchange of examination

practices. Participating examiners discussed and shared experiences regarding search strategies, examination practices, and TIPO's newly-amended Examination Guidelines for Inventive Step.

PDX

In 2017, the Taiwan-Korea PDX began using SFTP to replace DVDs and the frequency was increased to twice every month. This not only makes filing an application more convenient. It also makes data exchange more efficient, which in turn is conducive to efficient patent examination.

● Taiwan-Germany

In December, TIPO's Director General Hong led a delegation to meet with DPMA President and dialogued on exchange of examiners, cooperation on exchange of data, supervision of copyright CMOs, and assistance measures for SMEs. The delegation also met with the President of the Federal Patent Court and exchanged thoughts on the system of the Federal Patent Court and the status in the development of the Unified Patent Court.

● Taiwan-UK

In December, TIPO's Director General Hong went to London to meet with UKIPO's Chief Executive and Comptroller General at a bilateral meeting. The officials exchanged thoughts on measures to deter online copyright infringement, increasing patent examination quality, patent e-filing, and the impact Brexit has on IPR. The two sides then signed an MOU to establish the cooperation on the deposit of biological material for the purposes of patent procedure. This MOU will allow respective applicants to file applications with respective office using biological materials deposited domestically. This will eventually facilitate building global patent portfolios.

● Taiwan-Poland

In August, the TIPO-PPO PPH MOTTAINAI was launched. This program provides respective applicants with more efficient examination services. Businesses from both ends can benefit from the program when building patent portfolios.

● Taiwan-Philippines

In August, TIPO hosted a Workshop on Taiwan-Philippines Patent Examination Practices. Three IPOPHL patent examiners were invited to exchange thoughts on respective patent legal regimes and practices, as well as examination opinions regarding e-commerce.

International Seminars

● International Seminar on the Trend in the Development of International Patent Legal Regimes and Practices

In September, TIPO held the International Seminar on the Trend in the Development of International Legal Regimes and Practices to facilitate harmonization and alignment of international IP knowledge. Six experts from Taiwan and abroad were invited and a total of 164 people attended the event.

● 2017 Taiwan-EU Seminar on Industrial Designs and Trademarks

In September, TIPO, EETO, and EBRC cohosted the 2017 Taiwan-EU Seminar on Industrial Designs and Trademarks. EU officials, IP experts, and judges and technical examiners from Taiwan's IP Court were invited to the event. The guests exchanged thoughts on the invalidation examination of Industrial designs, changes in trademark legal

regimes and practices, and judicial practices in Taiwan and the EU with over 200 people comprising respective representatives from private sectors, universities, and research institutes, as well as patent and trademark agents.



Taiwan-EU Seminar on Industrial Designs and Trademarks

● Seminar on the IP Landscape in Southeast Asian Countries

In November, TIPO hosted the Seminar on the IP Landscape in Southeast Asian Countries for the first time to help Taiwan's private and public sectors and academic circles to better understand IP development in Southeast Asia. IP office officials of the Philippines, Vietnam, Malaysia, Thailand, and Indoneasia were invited to exchange thoughts on IP regimes in Southeast Asia, application practices, and enforcement. A total of 220 people attended the seminar and there was lively discussion.



Seminar on the IP Landscape in Southeast Asian Countries

● The 2017 Seminar on the Development in Legal Regimes and Practices

In December, TIPO and the Taiwan Patent Attorneys Association cohosted the 2017 Seminar on the Development in Legal Regimes and Practices. The event invited the Chief Judge of Japan's Intellectual Property High Court, Tokyo University professors, as well as Taiwan's scholars, lawyers, patent attorneys, and patent agents to discuss whether or not the legal regime of indirect patent infringement and adversarial system in patent administrative litigation should be adopted with respect to exhaustion of patent rights. The event provided valuable reference to Taiwan in its review of future patent examination and judicial practices, as well as quality improvement.

2 Cross-Strait Exchange

Exchange of Examiners

In August, TIPO sent four trademark examiners to the mainland China's State Administration for Industry and Commerce (SAIC) to discuss twelve issues concerning procedures and practices in the "protection of well-known trademarks." The examiners also introduced TIPO's trademark examination practices and actual cases to help mainland China's counterparts understand Taiwan's trademark regimes and practices and ultimately strengthen cross-strait trademark affairs cooperation and development.

In December, TIPO sent two patent examiners to attend the 5th Cross-Strait Exchange of Patent Examination Practices at the Patent Examination Cooperation Jiangsu Center of the Patent Office,

SIPO, mainland China. Focusing on patent applications filed with respective offices, the two sides discussed substantive examination such as prior art search and shared experiences in examination practices.

IPR Forum

● Cross-Strait Patent Forum

In September, TIPO's Deputy Director General Pao, Chuan led a delegation to attend the 10th Cross-Strait Patent Forum in Sichuan, mainland China. The attendees discussed in depth "increasing patent values" and shared experiences in creating and diversifying patent values.



Cross-Strait Patent Forum

● 2017 Cross-Strait Forum on Trade Secret Protection

In November, TIPO attended the 2017 Cross-Strait Forum on Trade Secret Protection in Beijing, mainland China. The forum addressed current laws governing trade secret protection across the Strait, difficulties in carrying out protection, actual problems and coping strategies, as well as reciprocal assistance communication and remedies. A total of 150 people comprising scholars, judges, lawyers, and privates from across the Strait attended the event.

IP Exchanges and Services

TIPO subsidizes the Chinese National Federation of Industries for organizing various IPR activities. For instance the Seminar on Civil Lawsuits in mainland China, Development in the Administrative Litigation Practices of Licensing and Right Verification and Coping Strategies was aimed at assisting Taiwan businesses in maintaining their rights and interests. In addition, the IPR service website provides IPR information in mainland China. Also, two visits were made by mainland China's IP offices to deepen cross-Strait IPR exchanges and cooperation.

In 2017, TIPO received 627 trademark, copyright, and patent assistance requests through the cross-Strait collaboration assistance mechanism. Of these, 598 requests were completed. In 2010, the Taiwan Association for Copyrights Protection (TACP) was designated as the agency to verify copyrights of domestic audiovisual works entering mainland China. Through the TACP, verifying audiovisual works entering mainland China's market becomes more streamlined. As of the end of 2017, a total of 1,098 audiovisual works were verified.

VII

IPR IMPLEMENTATION

Protecting IPR Increases
National Competitiveness.

1. Piracy and Counterfeit Investigation
2. IP Court Rulings
3. Strengthening Law
Enforcement Professionalism



Taiwanese (folk) opera/Courtesy of Wish Creative Design
Co., Ltd. (Chen, Zhi-Hong /shutterstock.com)

VII. IPR IMPLEMENTATION

The year 2017 saw effective counterfeit and piracy investigation thanks to agencies coordinating their efforts to implement the IPR Action Plan. As new cybercrimes involving IPR are cropping up, it is important to actively strengthen enforcement

officers' investigation work and substantively carry out protection to effectively deter counterfeit and piracy and ultimately create a friendlier environment for IPR protection.

1 Piracy and Counterfeit Investigation

Taiwan High Prosecutors Office (THPO)

TIPO held the Working Group Meeting on Coordinated Supervision over Investigation of IPR Infringement to effectively integrate IPR protection

work by prosecution, police, and investigation agencies. Below are the rulings of IPR infringement rendered by district prosecutors offices.

Unit: Case, %

Year	Concluded Investigations	Rulings				
		Indicted (Ordinary Procedure)	Indicted (Summary Judgment)	Deferred	Not indicted	Others
2017	7,022	557	599	920	3,727	1,219
2016	7,655	624	680	1,278	3,672	1,401
Rate of Change(%)	-8.3%	-10.7%	-11.9%	-28%	1.5%	-13%

National Police Agency (NPA), Ministry of the Interior

Below are statistics on Trademark Act and Copyright Act violation, optical disk (OD) seizures, and cyber crimes.

Unit: Case/Person/Disk, %

Year	Total		Trademark Violation		Copyright Violation		Internet Infringement	OD Seized
	Cases	Suspects	Cases	Suspects	Cases	Suspects	Cases	No. of Disks
2017	4,523	5,191	2,123	2,446	2,398	2,742	3,572	92,306
2016	4,946	5,527	2,642	2,908	2,304	2,619	3,912	132,447
Rate of change (%)	-8.6%	-6.1%	-19.6%	-15.9%	4.1%	4.7%	-8.7%	-30.3%

CIBr, National Police Agency

The Criminal Investigation Brigade (CIBr) comprises three branches in Taipei, Taichung, and Kaohsiung that specifically investigate IPR

infringement. Of the overall investigation, cyber crimes took up 78.4%. Below are the investigation results.

Unit: Case, %

Year	Total	Types of Infringement					
		Internet	Markets	Store fronts	Flyers	Factories	Others
2017	2,162	1,694	103	108	0	38	219
2016	2,517	2,143	119	238	1	9	7
Rate of change (%)	-14.1%	-21.0%	-13.5%	-54.6%	-100.0%	322.2%	3,028.6%

2 IP Court Rulings

The IP Court's rulings on patent, trademark and copyright cases are as follows:

Unit : Case, %

Year	Civil Cases						Criminal Cases	
	First Instance			Second Instance			Special Criminal Law	
	Copyrights	Patent Rights	Trademark Rights	Copyrights	Patent Rights	Trademark Rights	Violation of Copyright Act	Violation of Trademark Act
2017	71	107	47	28	42	15	56	38
2016	64	100	48	35	63	31	83	32
Rate of Change(%)	10.9%	7.0%	-2.1%	-20.0%	-33.3%	-51.6%	-32.5%	18.8%

3 Strengthening Law Enforcement Professionalism

In June, TIPO organized four IPR Training Sessions in beginning, medium, and advanced levels to strengthen enforcement officers' professionalism in their investigations of IP infringement. A total of

97 people attended these sessions to step up their investigations of cyber and digital IPR infringement, and misappropriation of trade secrets.

APPENDIX

1. Calendar of Events
2. Annual Statistics
3. Annual Publications



Puppet show/Courtesy of Wish Creative Design Co.,
Ltd. (Chen, Liang-Dao /shutterstock.com)

APPENDIX

1 Calendar of Events

01/01 The revised Examination Guidelines for Post-Grant Amendments and Examination Guidelines for Invalidity of patents took effect.

01/05 A delegation led by Freddie Höglund, CEO of the European Chamber of Commerce Taiwan (ECCT), and John Eastwood, co-chair of the ECCT IPR Committee visited TIPO to discuss issues in ECCT's 2017 Position Papers.

01/09 Laure Reinhart, Director of Innovation Partnerships with Bpifrance and representatives led by Christophe Legillon, Head of Commercial Section of La France à Taiwan, visited TIPO to discuss practices in assisting businesses in the areas of IPR and IPR bilateral cooperation.

02/22 TIPO held the Review Meeting of the Implementation of Criminal Liabilities in Trade Secrets Act.

03/16 The amended List of Classes of Goods and Services of Article 19 of the Enforcement Rules of the Trademark Act was published. It took effect on March 18.

03/17 TIPO held an Information Session on Copyright Issues Involving New Types of Media.

03/27 TIPO held a meeting on Fair Use of Copyright by University Libraries.

01/05



02/18



03/17



04/11

01/18 TIPO published the amended Articles 22, 59, 122, and 142, along with the addition of Article 157-1. The grace period was extended to 12 months and the claimed grounds and procedures were relaxed. The amendment, along with the corresponding Enforcement Rules of the Patent Act and Examination Guidelines, took effect on May 1.

02/15 TIPO published the Taiwan-Japan Concordance of Similar Group Codes (NCL11-2017).

02/18 TIPO attended the 44th APEC/IPEG meeting in Nha Trang, Vietnam.

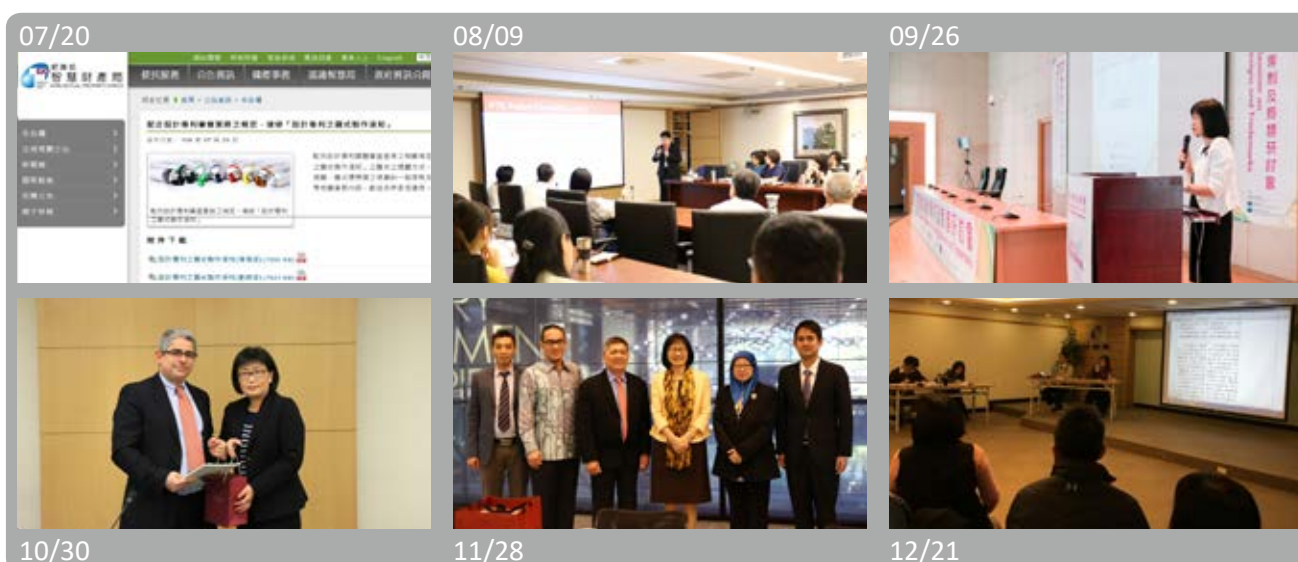
02/20 The Ministry of Economic Affairs held the 1st IPR Protection Coordination Meeting of 2017.

03/30 TIPO's Online IPR Protection in Southeast Asian Countries webpage was created.

04/11 Mr. Wakata Toshihide, Chief Commissioner with the IPR Commission of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Taipei and Chief Representative with the Japan-Taiwan Exchange Association visited TIPO.

04/27 TIPO published its amendment to Section IV on Exceptions to Loss of Novelty or Inventive Step in Chapter III on Patentability of Part II on Substantive Examination of Invention Patents and Section IV on Exceptions to Loss of Novelty or Creativeness in Chapter III on Patentability of Part III on Substantive Examination of Design Patents of the Patent Examination Guidelines. The amendment took effect on May 1.

- 05/01** The Taiwan-Japan PPH MOTTAINAI Pilot was extended for three more years.
- 05/16** TIPO held a coordination meeting on Stop Money Flow by Avoiding Placing Ads on Infringing Websites.
- 06/05** TIPO hosted a workshop on Why should I join CMOs?
- 06/20** TIPO held an information session on Legislative Amendment Consultation Regarding Patent Term Extension System and Revision of Extension Guidelines.
- 07/12** TIPO published its amendment to the Guidelines for Patent Interviews, which took effect retrospectively on July 1.
- 07/20** TIPO published its amendment to the Guide to Preparing Design Patent Drawings.
- 07/27** TIPO Held the Discussion on Adding a Provision on Confidentiality Preservation Orders During Investigation of Trade Secrets Cases.
- 07/28** The Operational Directions for Viewing or Photocopying Files of Trademark Applications took effect.
- 08/01** TIPO held an Expert Consultation Meeting on the Feasibility of Assisting in Infringement Cases with Patents.



- 06/22** TIPO published its compilation of the Explanatory notes on each classification of the Nice Classification (11-2017) and Definitions and Classification Guidelines on Emerging Specific Goods/Services of the Nice Classification (11-2017).
- 06/23** The newly-appointed Deputy Representative and Director of economy with the the Japan-Taiwan Exchange Association visited TIPO to exchange views on the status of Taiwan-Japan IP cooperation.
- 06/26** The Guidelines for the Examination of Patent Applications Involving Traditional Intellectual Creations of Indigenous Peoples took effect.
- 07/01** The amended Section III on Inventive Step in Chapter III on Patentability of Part II on Substantive Examination of Invention Patents of the Patent Examination Guidelines took effect.
- 08/01** The TIPO-PPO PPH MOTTAINAI was launched.
- 08/09** PhRMA experts invited by TIPO lectured on legislation of patent term extension and examination practices. The experts and TIPO's examiners exchanged views on relevant practices.
- 08/22** TIPO attended the 45th APEC/IPEG meeting in Vietnam.
- 08/22** The Millistry of Economic Affairs Called the 2nd IPR Protection Coordination Meeting of 2017.

- 08/25** TIPO held three Seminars on Reasonable Measures for Maintaining Confidentiality of Trade Secrets on August 25, September 6 and 21.
- 09/01** TIPO launched the Online Search of Registered Patents and Trademarks.
- 09/04** TIPO called a news conference on Halt Revenue Flow! Be Aware, Infringing Websites!
- 09/05** The newly-appointed Deputy Head with the European Economic and Trade Office in Taiwan (EETO) visited TIPO to exchange views on areas of Taiwan-EU IP cooperation.
- 09/12** TIPO published the amended Examination Guidelines for Non-Traditional Trademarks, which took effect on September 14.
- 09/19** TIPO attended the 10th Cross-Strait Patent Forum in Sichuan, mainland China.
- 09/25** TIPO published registration approval for copyright-administering CMO “ACMA” (musical works).
- 09/26** TIPO held the 2017 Taiwan-EU Seminar on Industrial Designs and Trademarks.
- 09/28** TIPO hosted the 2017 Taipei International Invention Show and Technomart.
- 10/11** TIPO Held the 2nd Discussion on Adding a Provision on Confidentiality Preservation Orders During Investigation of Trade Secrets Cases.
- 10/26** The comprehensive draft amendment to the Copyright Act passed review at Session No. 3573 of the Executive Yuan. On November 2, the draft was sent to the Legislative Yuan for review.
- 10/27** TIPO published its revocation of TMCS's registration approval and issued a dismissal order.
- 10/30** TIPO held an Industry Consultation Meeting on the Feasibility of Assisting in Infringement Cases with Patents.
- 10/30** TIPO instituted the Guidelines for Procedural Examination of Trademark Dispute Cases, which took effect on November 1.
- 10/30** Director Cristian Roberto Martínez Morales with the Ministry of Development, Industry and Trade of Nicaragua visited TIPO.
- 11/06** TIPO held a Negotiation Meeting on the Taiwan-US Deterring Digital Piracy Working Project.
- 11/10** TIPO held a symposium on ISPs' Joint Effort to Deter Foreign Rogue Sites.
- 11/13** TIPO held a Seminar on the Practices of Copyright Licensing of OTT Industries.
- 11/16** Ms. Anne-Catherine Milleron, Intellectual Property Attaché at the French Embassy in Seoul, accompanied by officials with the French Office in Taipei, visited TIPO to exchange views on patent issues.
- 11/28** TIPO held the Seminar on IP Landscape in Southeast Asian Countries.
- 12/01** TIPO's Director General Hong Shu-min and UKIPO's Chief Executive Officer Tim Moss signed an MOU on the deposit of biological material for the purposes of patent procedure.
- 12/04** The Operational Directions Governing Mutual Cooperation between TIPO and UKIPO in the Field of Deposit of Biological Material for the Purposes of Patent Procedure was promulgated.
- 12/15** TIPO co-hosted the 2017 International Conference on Patent Regimes, Practices and Their Development with Taiwan Patent Attorneys Association (TPAA).
- 12/21** TIPO held a public hearing on the draft partial amendment to the Patent Act.

2 Annual Statistics

I. Patent Applications Filed & Disposed

A. General Statistics of Patent Cases (2008-2017)

Year \ Item	Application	Approval	Certificate Issued	Grant
2008	83,534	0	42,365	42,284
2009	78,352	0	43,749	43,728
2010	80,380	0	45,973	46,023
2011	82,824	0	50,313	50,305
2012	85,074	0	56,611	56,608
2013	83,211	0	72,147	72,142
2014	78,015	0	76,258	76,252
2015	73,627	0	78,089	78,087
2016	72,442	0	76,406	76,406
2017	73,791	0	71,878	71,877

Note : "Application" is the number of applications for each individual year. "Approval" is the number of published approvals. This system was replaced by the patent granted system on July 1, 2004, which issues a certificate at the same time the approval is published. "Certificate Issued" is the number of certificates actually being issued.

B. Statistics on Patent from 2008 to 2017

1. Patent Cases Filed & Disposed

Year \ Item	Application	Reexamination	Invalidation	Assignment	Licensing
2008	83,534	1,767	1,034	4,667	108
2009	78,352	2,308	978	4,316	140
2010	80,380	2,869	950	3,824	164
2011	82,824	3,439	792	4,368	116
2012	85,074	4,541	828	4,924	647
2013	83,211	6,421	660	4,735	188
2014	78,015	7,154	616	4,745	116
2015	73,627	6,871	602	5,965	63
2016	72,442	6,329	548	6,621	107
2017	73,791	5,448	525	6,176	137

Note : 1.The figures for "Application," "Reexamination," and "Invalidation" reflect the total number of cases applied each year.

2.The figures for "Assignment" and "Licensing" reflect the total number of cases concluded each year.

3.The examination of utility model patents was changed to formality examination starting July 1, 2004. Therefore, no more reexamination requests were filed since then.

2. Invention Patent Applications Filed & Disposed

Item Year	Application	Pre-grant Publication	Request for Examination	Reexamination	Rejection	Grant	Invalidation
2008	51,831	50,131	46,034	1,564	5,083	12,867	205
2009	46,582	52,605	40,826	2,122	8,902	14,138	233
2010	47,327	44,949	40,972	2,761	10,768	16,377	166
2011	49,919	46,154	43,411	3,311	14,875	20,025	122
2012	51,189	51,590	44,465	4,466	20,871	25,535	154
2013	49,217	52,123	43,447	6,350	26,287	40,249	123
2014	46,379	48,715	41,252	6,973	24,349	45,601	138
2015	44,415	47,363	40,475	6,667	21,372	48,315	122
2016	43,836	44,355	38,382	6,239	15,427	48,947	163
2017	46,122	43,676	40,124	5,343	10,383	45,710	163

Note : 1.Rejection decisions are rendered after examination and reexamination. "Grants" refer to approved cases published and issued certificates at the same time.
 2.Pre-grant publication is early publication for new applications.
 3.Requests for substantive examination are made every year.

3. Utility Model Patent Applications Filed & Disposed

Item Year	Application	Rejection	Grant	Requests for Technical Evaluation Report	Issuance of Technical Evaluation Report	Invalidation
2008	23,952	224	23,411	2,652	2,645	788
2009	25,032	216	23,595	2,603	1,448	703
2010	25,833	239	23,956	2,560	2,486	738
2011	25,170	313	24,038	2,301	2,821	622
2012	25,637	318	24,642	2,363	2,572	621
2013	25,025	264	24,844	2,273	2,676	481
2014	23,488	239	23,712	2,153	2,104	422
2015	21,404	193	22,106	1,964	2,155	406
2016	20,161	191	19,793	1,607	2,049	329
2017	19,549	174	19,037	1,553	2,075	314

Note : 1.Rejection decisions are rendered after examination and reexamination. "Grants" refer to approved cases published and issued certificates at the same time.
 2. "Requests for Technical Evaluation Report" are requests for technical evaluation. "Issuance of Technical Evaluation Report" is the number of requests received and technical evaluation reports issued.

4. Design Patent Applications Filed & Disposed

Year \ Item	Application	Reexamination	Rejection	Grant	Invalidation
2008	7,751	203	1,284	6,006	41
2009	6,738	186	1,094	5,995	42
2010	7,220	108	841	5,690	46
2011	7,735	127	706	6,242	48
2012	8,248	75	630	6,431	53
2013	8,969	70	753	7,049	56
2014	8,148	181	868	6,939	56
2015	7,808	204	877	7,666	74
2016	8,445	90	672	7,666	56
2017	8,120	104	521	7,130	48

Note : Rejection decisions are rendered after examination and reexamination. "Grants" refer to approved cases published and issued certificates at the same time.

5. Patent Opposition and Invalidation

Year \ Item	Opposition		Invalidation		
	Sustained	Denied	Sustained	Partially Sustained	Denied
2008	6	11	496	0	596
2009	4	4	694	0	553
2010	3	3	503	0	413
2011	2	5	469	0	442
2012	3	2	462	0	421
2013	0	0	425	114	312
2014	0	1	360	135	309
2015	0	0	294	99	245
2016	0	0	277	100	300
2017	0	0	310	91	287

Note : 1. The figures are dispositions for patent objections, confirmed invalidations, acquitted invalidations, and partially sustained invalidations of the same year.

2. There are also withdrawals, rejections, and not accepted cases in addition to sustained, acquitted, and partially sustained invalidations.

3. In January 1, 2013, invalidation adopted the system of disposition by claims. Sustained invalidation refers to all claims being sustained in the invalidation request; partially sustained refers to parts of the claims in the invalidation request are sustained, while the remaining parts are either denied or rejected; Denied invalidation refers to all the claims in the invalidation request are denied or parts of them are denied and the remaining parts are rejected."

6. Patent Administrative Appeals, 2008-2017

Year \ Item	Administrative Appeals					
	Cases Filed	Decisions of Administrative Appeals				
		Original Decisions Revoked	Others	Administrative Appeals Rejected	Other disposals	Rate of Revocation
2008	531	57	0	512	14	9.8%
2009	508	46	0	410	16	9.8%
2010	421	39	0	465	15	7.5%
2011	378	28	0	342	8	7.4%
2012	386	29	0	341	8	7.7%
2013	444	37	2	367	8	9.4%
2014	426	21	1	390	7	5.3%
2015	367	15	4	386	6	4.6%
2016	313	14	2	296	6	5.0%
2017	288	11	3	284	2	4.7%

Note : 1. The above statistics are based on figures published by the Petitions and Appeals Committee, MOEA.

2. Rejections refer to not accepted and rejection of an appeal decision; others refer to partial rejection and partial cancellation cases; other disposals include withdrawal by the appellant, transfer of jurisdiction, and bundled proceeding.

7. Patent Administrative Litigation Processed by the Intellectual Property Court

Year \ Item	Cases Received	Cases Concluded							
		Withdrawn	Plaintiff Won	Plaintiff Lost	Partially Sustained	Dismissals	Settlements	Others	Total
Jul. - Dec. 2008	93	3	6	28	0	2	0	1	40
2009	143	4	20	90	11	10	0	0	135
2010	183	5	42	109	12	5	0	0	173
2011	135	5	31	102	20	3	0	0	161
2012	126	5	14	73	7	5	0	1	105
2013	133	8	16	111	12	1	0	0	148
2014	122	6	9	86	4	3	0	0	108
2015	127	3	18	87	14	6	0	0	128
2016	104	18	17	57	11	4	0	0	107
2017	103	7	16	62	11	2	0	0	98

Note : 1. The above statistics are provided by the Intellectual Property Court.

2. "Plaintiff Won" and "Partially Sustained" include appeals filed against the Ministry of Economic Affairs whose appeal decisions were revoked.

8. Residents and Non-Residents Patent Applications

Item Year	Residents				Non-Residents			
	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total
2008	23,744	23,053	4,266	51,063	28,087	899	3,485	32,471
2009	22,594	24,204	4,239	51,037	23,988	828	2,499	27,315
2010	22,790	24,813	4,268	51,871	24,537	1,020	2,952	28,509
2011	23,432	24,037	4,592	52,061	26,487	1,133	3,143	30,763
2012	22,949	24,378	4,955	52,282	28,240	1,259	3,293	32,792
2013	21,633	23,769	5,133	50,535	27,584	1,256	3,836	32,676
2014	18,988	22,113	4,672	45,773	27,391	1,375	3,476	32,242
2015	17,262	20,132	4,450	41,844	27,153	1,272	3,358	31,783
2016	16,866	18,998	4,579	40,443	26,970	1,163	3,866	31,999
2017	18,199	18,343	4,293	40,835	27,923	1,206	3,827	32,956

9. Residents and Non-Residents Patent Grants

Item Year	Residents				Non-Residents			
	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total
2008	6,321	22,645	3,161	32,127	6,546	766	2,845	10,157
2009	7,392	22,712	3,179	33,283	6,746	883	2,816	10,445
2010	8,367	23,107	3,451	34,925	8,010	849	2,239	11,098
2011	10,035	23,024	3,708	36,767	9,990	1,014	2,534	13,538
2012	12,140	23,482	3,929	39,551	13,395	1,160	2,502	17,057
2013	19,532	23,617	4,229	47,378	20,717	1,227	2,820	24,764
2014	21,261	22,458	4,023	47,742	24,340	1,254	2,916	28,510
2015	21,401	20,787	4,258	46,446	26,914	1,319	3,408	31,641
2016	21,178	18,608	4,185	43,971	27,769	1,185	3,481	32,435
2017	18,569	17,934	3,629	40,132	27,141	1,103	3,501	31,745

Note : The patent granted system issues the certificate at the same time the approval is published. This system took effect on July 1, 2004.

C. Statistics on Patent-by Classification

1. Invention Applications and Grants by Classification in Recent 3 Years

Classification	Application			Grant		
	2014	2015	2016	2015	2016	2017
A01	386	353	347	289	281	364
A21	24	21	22	12	18	24
A22	4	0	2	1	7	2
A23	272	243	273	140	181	217
A24	80	93	77	25	31	64
A41	71	70	61	40	28	42
A42	14	11	18	15	8	11
A43	108	111	129	25	64	109
A44	112	96	98	134	155	103
A45	105	88	98	73	69	91
A46	43	28	30	18	46	14
A47	450	429	520	273	463	420
A61	2,221	2,280	2,390	1,752	2,031	2,237
A62	44	52	47	26	59	49
A63	317	323	331	268	284	340
A99	1	1	1	0	0	0
B01	478	478	452	523	472	441
B02	20	21	18	21	21	22
B03	8	11	10	9	11	8
B04	5	7	4	6	16	6
B05	241	208	185	175	240	270
B06	4	7	6	1	5	3
B07	17	14	15	14	9	26
B08	89	78	81	61	76	70
B09	23	14	21	19	25	23
B21	154	132	148	106	161	203
B22	78	87	94	63	82	103
B23	479	472	500	475	492	585
B24	239	247	205	162	191	291
B25	377	383	414	344	371	443
B26	60	53	56	62	59	64

Classification	Application			Grant		
	2014	2015	2016	2015	2016	2017
B27	12	11	17	6	18	21
B28	44	36	41	12	20	39
B29	490	506	439	313	357	487
B30	23	15	19	10	11	30
B31	8	10	5	9	8	6
B32	778	721	675	434	572	564
B33	2	10	3	0	2	1
B41	232	226	174	197	210	200
B42	24	18	9	10	16	13
B43	16	20	21	22	14	27
B44	32	23	17	24	31	24
B60	408	360	341	285	399	410
B61	24	24	30	17	42	24
B62	414	454	455	326	486	498
B63	51	43	39	20	31	47
B64	26	25	28	4	16	21
B65	642	619	622	480	703	693
B66	47	74	70	30	48	74
B67	29	19	18	13	13	25
B68	3	3	0	0	1	4
B81	56	45	90	46	45	61
B82	64	52	34	75	71	45
C01	365	309	309	358	348	282
C02	154	129	153	102	173	131
C03	423	418	381	321	310	363
C04	160	127	135	98	141	151
C05	11	20	18	12	8	10
C06	0	1	1	0	1	0
C07	1,752	1,804	1,809	1,298	1,316	1,341
C08	1,847	1,788	1,849	1,824	1,603	1,575
C09	1,334	1,477	1,412	1,239	1,182	1,180
C10	115	79	55	134	86	71
C11	71	54	73	80	65	68
C12	323	319	386	271	297	288

Classification	Application			Grant		
	2014	2015	2016	2015	2016	2017
C13	2	1	1	3	0	0
C14	7	1	3	2	7	3
C21	60	44	58	87	57	76
C22	283	281	350	349	343	276
C23	696	678	666	751	747	676
C25	195	179	166	186	214	198
C30	85	93	107	66	127	98
C40	6	1	2	2	2	1
D01	78	68	70	59	85	90
D02	18	25	14	5	9	20
D03	31	33	42	23	23	31
D04	75	63	71	48	56	76
D05	47	63	48	49	57	71
D06	70	87	121	90	97	76
D07	0	4	0	4	0	0
D21	29	31	30	42	33	29
D99	0	0	0	0	1	0
E01	28	20	21	32	23	33
E02	45	36	40	34	53	67
E03	39	62	60	37	48	69
E04	165	144	167	114	145	207
E05	135	134	121	126	165	112
E06	88	83	95	84	104	84
E21	8	5	3	9	11	12
F01	49	64	49	20	33	66
F02	90	91	50	58	65	99
F03	152	126	130	68	88	87
F04	213	181	234	243	258	203
F15	18	21	22	11	13	26
F16	665	626	663	475	770	671
F17	26	18	21	23	23	27
F21	399	276	209	303	388	366
F22	9	8	8	4	14	11
F23	51	56	43	63	69	55

Classification	Application			Grant		
	2014	2015	2016	2015	2016	2017
F24	218	160	223	132	205	233
F25	70	73	84	36	93	101
F26	10	21	14	9	26	16
F27	50	36	26	19	57	39
F28	102	124	78	78	114	156
F41	36	28	44	21	39	42
F42	3	2	5	4	3	4
G01	1,757	1,714	1,742	2,273	1,419	1,737
G02	1,767	1,602	1,461	2,584	1,926	1,851
G03	951	1,021	1,023	1,235	1,051	1,253
G04	38	50	43	26	33	42
G05	263	283	317	421	301	309
G06	4,968	4,882	4,177	5,868	5,485	4,370
G07	69	67	81	55	37	66
G08	217	213	178	198	156	166
G09	629	523	476	791	855	704
G10	191	152	142	173	176	238
G11	665	633	527	934	932	770
G12	3	4	2	5	2	4
G21	27	26	30	65	33	28
G99	0	1	1	0	0	1
H01	7,873	7,166	7,465	8,942	9,868	8,591
H02	1,116	1,050	982	1,486	1,354	1,014
H03	440	438	382	758	785	552
H04	2,801	2,612	2,671	4,110	3,907	2,739
H05	1,275	995	903	1,420	1,362	1,349
H99	0	0	0	0	0	0
X	474	686	692	0	0	0

Note : Patent application figures, in consideration of the time period differentiated between application collection and classification, may not be available by the publication deadline for the annual report. Therefore, figures from prior three years are used as the basis of the said statistics.

2. Utility Model Applications and Grants by Classification in Recent 3 Years

Classification	Application			Grant		
	2014	2015	2016	2015	2016	2017
A01	716	700	669	683	621	729
A21	71	65	71	64	60	72
A22	13	6	6	14	4	5
A23	164	151	165	150	139	148
A24	6	10	8	8	8	15
A41	290	254	251	259	239	237
A42	73	86	84	77	92	62
A43	218	229	230	239	234	208
A44	109	95	91	109	87	107
A45	657	578	567	604	574	518
A46	32	44	45	35	41	39
A47	1,917	1,730	1,688	1,807	1,685	1,508
A61	1,353	1,228	1,274	1,252	1,214	1,229
A62	115	120	127	112	113	126
A63	657	651	587	648	596	555
A99	0	0	0	0	0	0
B01	252	272	261	272	263	254
B02	31	18	20	21	20	14
B03	12	5	8	8	9	4
B04	8	3	7	6	6	5
B05	168	114	113	122	121	112
B06	5	3	0	6	1	0
B07	16	12	18	16	12	17
B08	59	64	54	61	64	45
B09	10	9	11	12	7	11
B21	102	91	95	90	86	100
B22	29	17	27	20	18	30
B23	437	450	404	473	379	409
B24	121	109	110	113	116	111
B25	446	464	422	430	449	339
B26	98	108	97	109	105	89
B27	53	27	43	38	34	37
B28	18	24	15	17	16	13

Classification	Application			Grant		
	2014	2015	2016	2015	2016	2017
B29	237	241	165	250	189	152
B30	28	19	17	19	17	14
B31	21	20	18	20	21	9
B32	152	164	156	163	162	137
B33	0	7	3	2	7	6
B41	110	101	76	101	95	71
B42	73	54	54	53	51	54
B43	103	68	83	78	72	75
B44	56	42	21	40	28	30
B60	793	732	644	740	663	582
B61	7	8	10	11	8	10
B62	707	636	643	679	612	588
B63	52	69	49	70	45	52
B64	8	26	15	18	20	14
B65	1,016	980	922	987	914	865
B66	109	90	81	113	69	104
B67	29	37	34	34	38	34
B68	1	2	0	1	2	0
B81	3	1	4	2	3	8
B82	2	1	1	2	1	3
C01	11	10	17	9	19	20
C02	65	102	105	81	109	101
C03	23	31	36	22	34	30
C04	8	2	6	3	3	3
C05	7	10	6	7	11	6
C06	0	1	0	1	0	0
C07	0	2	1	2	0	1
C08	22	15	10	23	9	9
C09	19	23	13	26	19	8
C10	8	6	6	6	4	10
C11	20	22	14	19	17	16
C12	45	31	33	34	35	30
C13	0	0	0	0	0	0
C14	0	0	0	0	0	1

Classification	Application			Grant		
	2014	2015	2016	2015	2016	2017
C21	11	12	7	11	9	17
C22	6	5	3	7	2	2
C23	35	42	30	50	29	20
C25	51	63	82	54	75	61
C30	14	2	7	7	5	10
C40	0	0	0	0	0	0
D01	21	11	14	13	13	10
D02	11	12	10	9	10	12
D03	20	37	24	21	38	26
D04	71	56	50	69	51	47
D05	38	50	45	48	46	34
D06	93	89	91	87	97	64
D07	3	6	3	5	6	3
D21	4	14	7	7	13	5
D99	0	1	0	0	1	0
E01	29	33	47	37	44	35
E02	41	46	50	40	46	53
E03	106	129	109	113	114	101
E04	407	381	364	397	360	353
E05	250	236	182	248	209	180
E06	243	231	249	254	224	214
E21	13	1	6	9	2	13
F01	50	35	38	43	39	39
F02	82	82	81	85	70	61
F03	135	102	109	111	91	106
F04	259	207	220	226	200	218
F15	9	11	16	12	7	18
F16	820	862	739	861	773	674
F17	33	18	18	26	12	21
F21	615	424	340	507	353	317
F22	9	9	4	7	7	6
F23	77	55	67	63	58	54
F24	436	362	358	426	324	358
F25	108	64	64	74	66	60

Classification	Application			Grant		
	2014	2015	2016	2015	2016	2017
F26	25	21	28	18	27	22
F27	15	14	18	19	16	12
F28	83	64	62	74	69	42
F41	75	72	88	74	80	73
F42	13	11	11	15	5	11
G01	548	436	469	484	464	397
G02	514	426	411	457	427	355
G03	143	128	115	107	128	115
G04	48	38	29	43	31	17
G05	54	44	60	47	49	53
G06	1,286	1,244	1,193	1,255	1,128	1,333
G07	44	50	43	53	40	54
G08	201	202	193	202	193	179
G09	213	194	177	182	182	171
G10	79	62	65	62	55	70
G11	85	79	71	85	68	43
G12	3	2	1	4	2	2
G21	1	1	2	1	1	2
G99	0	0	0	0	0	0
H01	1,907	1,645	1,395	1,823	1,432	1,411
H02	573	488	387	505	404	394
H03	24	26	20	19	27	20
H04	531	434	396	463	382	403
H05	737	586	513	696	499	475
H99	0	0	0	0	0	0
X	195	159	169	0	0	0

Note : Patent application figures, in consideration of the time period differentiated between application collection and classification, may not be available by the publication deadline for the annual report. Therefore, figures from prior three years are used as the basis of the said statistics.

3. Design Applications and Grants by Classification in Recent 3 Years

Classification	Application			Grant		
	2014	2015	2016	2015	2016	2017
01	63	54	45	55	26	36
02	283	288	371	243	267	339
03	191	223	245	182	232	192
04	56	48	61	44	54	50
05	77	45	55	99	62	30
06	385	431	456	286	365	290
07	351	427	413	302	360	376
08	349	387	393	316	402	334
09	491	435	604	502	431	468
10	195	232	207	216	231	191
11	264	233	283	242	232	224
12	834	817	1,074	848	741	1,016
13	581	464	467	616	477	447
14	1,187	891	914	1,043	1,035	772
15	407	407	434	404	453	319
16	253	238	262	241	265	231
17	10	6	13	10	6	7
18	17	12	10	21	12	18
19	86	66	104	92	81	64
20	68	55	40	39	52	24
21	263	270	304	260	265	258
22	41	65	79	50	74	54
23	389	426	421	373	446	370
24	189	212	180	187	197	162
25	180	161	123	161	145	113
26	523	494	454	478	387	449
27	13	7	2	14	13	0
28	238	271	271	247	242	214
29	5	19	9	7	16	11

Classification	Application			Grant		
	2014	2015	2016	2015	2016	2017
30	36	30	29	29	33	25
31	77	52	56	59	63	46
32	0	0	3	0	0	0
33	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	0	0	0	0	0	0
37	0	0	0	0	0	0
38	0	0	0	0	0	0
39	0	0	0	0	0	0
40	0	0	0	0	0	0
41	0	0	0	0	0	0
42	0	0	0	0	0	0
44	0	0	0	0	0	0
45	0	0	0	0	0	0
46	0	0	0	0	0	0
47	0	0	0	0	0	0
48	0	0	0	0	0	0
49	0	0	0	0	0	0
50	0	0	0	0	0	0
99	0	0	0	0	0	0
X	46	42	62	0	1	0

Note : Patent application figures, in consideration of the time period differentiated between application collection and classification, may not be available by the publication deadline for the annual report. Therefore, figures from prior three years are used as the basis of the said statistics.

4. Invention Applications by International Patent Classification (IPC) in 2016 (TOP 20)

Rank	IPC	IPC Subject	Total
1	H01L	Semiconductor devices; electric solid state devices not otherwise provided for	5,392
2	G06F	Electric digital data processing	2,763
3	A61K	Preparations for medical, dental, or toilet purposes	1,167
4	G02B	Optical elements, systems, or apparatus	954
5	G06Q	Electronic commerce	953
6	C07D	Heterocyclic compounds	888
7	G03F	Photomechanical production of textured or patterned surfaces; materials therefor; originals therefor; apparatus specially adapted therefor; exposure apparatus	821
8	H04N	Pictorial communication	771
9	C08L	Compositions of Macromolecular Compounds	718
10	H04W	Wireless communication networks	689
11	B32B	Layered products	675
12	H05K	Printed circuits; casings or constructional details of electric apparatus; manufacture of assemblages of electrical components	650
13	H04L	Transmission of digital information	623
14	C23C	Coating metallic material; coating material with metallic material	611
15	G01N	Investigating or analysing materials by determining their chemical or physical properties	571
16	G11C	Static stores	489
17	H01R	Electrically-conductive connections	481
18	C08G	Macromolecular compounds obtained otherwise than by reactions only involving carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bonds	473
19	C09J	Adhesives; non-mechanical aspects of adhesive processes in general; adhesive processes not provided for elsewhere; use of materials as adhesives	472
20	G02F	Liquid crystal display (LCD), electrophoresis display (EPD)	454

Note : 1. The order of placement is arranged by the number of applications, from most to least.

2. For detailed IPC subject, please refer to International Patent Classification version 2017.01.

3. Patent application figures, in consideration of the time period differentiated between application collection and classification, may not be available by the publication deadline for the annual collection and classification, may not be available by the publication deadline for the annual report. Therefore, figures from prior one year are used as the basis of the said statistics.

5. Utility Model Applications by International Patent Classification (IPC) in 2016 (TOP 20)

Rank	IPC	IPC Subject	Total
1	B65D	Containers for storage or transport of articles or materials	581
2	G06F	Electric digital data processing	567
3	H01R	Electrically-conductive connections	553
4	G06Q	Electronic commerce	501
5	A47G	Household or table equipment	475
6	H05K	Printed circuits; casings or constructional details of electric apparatus; manufacture of assemblages of electrical components	431
7	H01L	Semiconductor devices; electric solid state devices not otherwise provided for	406
8	A63B	Apparatus for physical training, gymnastics, swimming, climbing, or fencing; ball games; training equipment	386
9	A47J	Kitchen equipment; coffee mills; spice mills; apparatus for making beverages	331
10	A01K	Animal husbandry; care of birds, fishes, insects; fishing; rearing or breeding animals, not otherwise provided for; new breeds of animals	253
11	A01G	Horticulture; cultivation of vegetables, flowers, rice, fruit, vines, hops, or seaweed; forestry; watering	252
12	A61H	Physical therapy apparatus	248
13	A47B	Tables; desks; office furniture; cabinets; drawers; general details of furniture	244
14	A47C	Chairs; sofas; beds	239
14	E06B	Shutter	239
16	A61B	Diagnosis; surgery; identification	233
17	B25B	Tools or bench devices	231
17	F21V	Lighting devices	231
19	B01D	Separation	216
20	A45C	Purses; luggage; hand carried bags	196

Note : 1. The order of placement is arranged by the number of applications, from most to least.

2. For detailed IPC subject, please refer to International Patent Classification version 2017.01.

3. Patent application figures, in consideration of the time period differentiated between application collection and classification, may not be available by the publication deadline for the annual report. Therefore, figures from prior one year are used as the basis of the said statistics.

6. Design Applications by International Classification for Industrial Design System (LOC) in 2016 (TOP 20)

Rank	LOC	LOC Subject	Total
1	12-16	Parts, equipment and accessories for vehicles, not included in other classes or subclasses	693
2	26-06	Luminous devices for vehicles	313
3	13-03	Equipment for distribution or control of electric power	298
4	14-02	Data processing equipment as well as peripheral apparatus and devices	289
5	09-01	Bottles, flasks, pots, carboys, demijohns, and containers with dynamic dispensing means	269
6	14-03	Communications equipment, wireless remote controls and radio amplifiers	245
7	28-03	Toilet articles and beauty parlor equipment	234
8	03-01	Trunks, suitcases, briefcases, handbags, keyholders, cases specially designed for their contents, wallets and similar articles	220
9	21-01	Games and toys	217
10	09-03	Boxes, cases, containers, (preserve) tins or cans	207
11	06-04	Storage furniture	206
12	02-04	Footwear, socks and stockings	199
13	16-06	Optical articles	192
14	12-11	Cycles and motorcycles	180
15	07-02	Cooking appliances, utensils and containers	176
16	14-04	Screen Displays and Icons	168
17	23-01	Fluid distribution equipment	158
18	15-99	Miscellaneous	152
19	11-01	Jewellery	147
20	07-01	China, glassware, dishes and other articles of a similar nature	145

Note : 1. The order of placement is arranged by the number of applications, from most to least.

2. Patent application figures, in consideration of the time period differentiated between application collection and classification, may not be available by the publication deadline for the annual report. Therefore, figures from prior one year are used as the basis of the said statistics.

3. For detailed LOC subject, please refer to International Classification for Industrial Designs 9th edition.

7. Invention Grants by International Patent Classification (IPC) in 2017 (TOP 20)

Rank	IPC	IPC Subject	Total
1	H01L	Semiconductor devices; electric solid state devices not otherwise provided for	6,199
2	G06F	Electric digital data processing	3,350
3	G02B	Optical elements, systems, or apparatus	1,122
4	G03F	Photomechanical production of textured or patterned surfaces; materials therefor; originals therefor; apparatus specially adapted therefor; exposure apparatus	961
5	H05K	Printed circuits; casings or constructional details of electric apparatus; manufacture of assemblages of electrical components	880
6	H04N	Pictorial communication	850
7	A61K	Preparations for medical, dental, or toilet purposes	744
8	G11C	Static stores	716
8	H01R	Electrically-conductive connections	716
10	H04W	Wireless communication networks	660
11	G02F	Liquid crystal display (LCD), electrophoresis display (EPD)	629
12	C08L	Compositions of Macromolecular Compounds	627
12	C23C	Coating metallic material; coating material with metallic material	627
14	C07D	Heterocyclic compounds	626
15	G01N	Investigating or analysing materials by determining their chemical or physical properties	570
16	B32B	Layered products	564
17	H04L	Transmission of digital information	548
18	G09G	Arrangements or circuits for control of indicating devices using static means to present variable information	540
19	G06Q	Electronic commerce	535
20	G01R	Measuring electric variables; measuring magnetic variables	500

Note : 1. The order of placement is arranged by the number of grants, from most to least.

2. For detailed IPC subject, please refer to International Patent Classification version 2017.01.

8. Utility Model Grants by International Patent Classification (IPC) in 2017 (TOP 20)

Rank	IPC	IPC Subject	Total
1	G06Q	Electronic commerce	676
2	H01R	Electrically-conductive connections	560
3	B65D	Containers for storage or transport of articles or materials	535
4	G06F	Electric digital data processing	527
5	A47G	Household or table equipment	465
6	H01L	Semiconductor devices; electric solid state devices not otherwise provided for	418
7	H05K	Printed circuits; casings or constructional details of electric apparatus; manufacture of assemblages of electrical components	398
8	A63B	Apparatus for physical training, gymnastics, swimming, climbing, or fencing; ball games; training equipment	340
9	A47J	Kitchen equipment; coffee mills; spice mills; apparatus for making beverages	339
10	A01G	Horticulture; cultivation of vegetables, flowers, rice, fruit, vines, hops, or seaweed; forestry; watering	289
11	A01K	Animal husbandry; care of birds, fishes, insects; fishing; rearing or breeding animals, not otherwise provided for; new breeds of animals	279
12	A61H	Physical therapy apparatus	236
13	A47C	Chairs; sofas; beds	215
13	A61B	Diagnosis; surgery; identification	215
13	B01D	Separation	215
13	B23Q	Details, components, or accessories for machine tools	215
17	F21V	Lighting devices	214
18	E06B	Shutter	198
19	A45D	Hairdressing or shaving equipment; manicuring or other cosmetic treatment	196
20	B25B	Tools or bench devices	187

Note : 1. The order of placement is arranged by the number of grants, from most to least.

2. For detailed IPC subject, please refer to International Patent Classification version 2017.01.

9. Design Grants by International Classification for Industrial Design System (LOC) in 2017 (TOP 20)

Rank	LOC	LOC Subject	Total
1	12-16	Parts, equipment and accessories for vehicles, not included in other classes or subclasses	656
2	26-06	Luminous devices for vehicles	324
3	13-03	Equipment for distribution or control of electric power	268
4	14-02	Data processing equipment as well as peripheral apparatus and devices	233
5	09-01	Bottles, flasks, pots, carboys, demijohns, and containers with dynamic dispensing means	225
6	14-03	Communications equipment, wireless remote controls and radio amplifiers	217
7	02-04	Footwear, socks and stockings	205
8	21-01	Games and toys	185
8	28-03	Toilet articles and beauty parlor equipment	185
10	03-01	trunks, suitcases, briefcases, handbags, keyholders, cases specially designed for their contents, wallets and similar articles	176
11	16-06	Optical articles	172
12	07-02	Cooking appliances, utensils and containers	166
13	14-04	Screen Displays and Icons	158
14	09-03	Boxes, cases, containers, (preserve) tins or cans	149
15	12-11	Cycles and motorcycles	147
16	23-01	Fluid distribution equipment	143
17	07-01	China, glassware, dishes and other articles of a similar nature	124
18	11-01	Jewellery	121
19	08-05	Other tools and implements	112
19	15-99	Miscellaneous	112

Note : 1. The order of placement is arranged by the number of grants, from most to least.

2. For detailed LOC subject, please refer to International Classification for Industrial Designs 9th edition.

10. Patent Applications by Nationality (2017)

Nationality	Application				
	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total	Percentage
TAIWAN, REPUBLIC OF CHINA	18,199	18,343	4,293	40,835	55.34%
JAPAN	12,497	92	1,261	13,850	18.77%
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	6,408	201	703	7,312	9.91%
MAINLAND CHINA	1,888	519	267	2,674	3.62%
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	1,864	23	152	2,039	2.76%
GERMANY	1,152	23	286	1,461	1.98%
HONG KONG	973	119	105	1,197	1.62%
SWITZERLAND	392	10	172	574	0.78%
NETHERLANDS	441	15	69	525	0.71%
UNITED KINGDOM	328	12	167	507	0.69%
FRANCE	211	2	171	384	0.52%
CAYMAN ISLANDS	197	79	23	299	0.41%
SINGAPORE	242	11	27	280	0.38%
SWEDEN	171	0	74	245	0.33%
ITALY	155	2	65	222	0.30%
BELGIUM	98	2	9	109	0.15%
ISRAEL	65	4	12	81	0.11%
AUSTRIA	69	0	9	78	0.11%
CANADA	59	7	5	71	0.10%
FINLAND	45	0	24	69	0.09%
BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	28	12	28	68	0.09%
SEYCHELLES	48	11	7	66	0.09%
AUSTRALIA	45	5	16	66	0.09%
SAMOA	38	23	3	64	0.09%

Nationality	Application				
	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total	Percentage
MALTA	51	0	6	57	0.08%
LUXEMBOURG	49	0	5	54	0.07%
DENMARK	39	3	9	51	0.07%
NORWAY	47	0	1	48	0.07%
NEW ZEALAND	17	0	30	47	0.06%
IRELAND	44	0	1	45	0.06%
SPAIN	24	2	15	41	0.06%
INDIA	33	0	6	39	0.05%
MALAYSIA	16	10	8	34	0.05%
MACAO	8	2	18	28	0.04%
LIECHTENSTEIN	21	0	6	27	0.04%
BARBADOS	8	0	19	27	0.04%
THAILAND	15	0	3	18	0.02%
ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA	17	0	0	17	0.02%
HUNGARY	5	0	9	14	0.02%
SLOVENIA	0	0	12	12	0.02%
POLAND	9	0	0	9	0.01%
BELIZE	2	7	0	9	0.01%
NAMIBIA	7	0	0	7	0.01%
BERMUDA	6	0	1	7	0.01%
BRUNEI	2	4	0	6	0.01%
INDONESIA	2	0	4	6	0.01%
OTHERS	87	6	19	112	0.09%
Total	46,122	19,549	8,120	73,791	100.00%

Note : Countries with fewer than 5 applications are listed as "OTHER."

11.Pre-grant Publications by Nationality (2017)

Nationality	Pre-grant Publication	Percentage	Nationality	Pre-grant Publication	Percentage
TAIWAN, REPUBLIC OF CHINA	16,322	37.37%	AUSTRALIA	46	0.11%
JAPAN	11,887	27.22%	DENMARK	42	0.10%
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	6,977	15.97%	NORWAY	42	0.10%
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	1,700	3.89%	LUXEMBOURG	39	0.09%
MAINLAND CHINA	1,594	3.65%	IRELAND	37	0.08%
GERMANY	1,298	2.97%	MALAYSIA	30	0.07%
NETHERLANDS	525	1.20%	SPAIN	25	0.06%
HONG KONG	505	1.16%	INDIA	21	0.05%
SWITZERLAND	429	0.98%	SAMOA	21	0.05%
UNITED KINGDOM	349	0.80%	BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	20	0.05%
FRANCE	290	0.66%	LIECHTENSTEIN	19	0.04%
CAYMAN ISLANDS	230	0.53%	NEW ZEALAND	18	0.04%
SINGAPORE	208	0.48%	SEYCHELLES	18	0.04%
SWEDEN	143	0.33%	BARBADOS	15	0.03%
ITALY	124	0.28%	ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA	8	0.02%
BELGIUM	97	0.22%	HUNGARY	8	0.02%
AUSTRIA	61	0.14%	POLAND	7	0.02%
CANADA	54	0.12%	BELIZE	6	0.01%
MALTA	53	0.12%	THAILAND	6	0.01%
ISRAEL	52	0.12%	OTHERS	302	0.64%
FINLAND	48	0.11%	Total	43,676	100.00%

Note : Countries with fewer than 5 pre-grant publications are listed as "OTHER."

12. Granted Patents by Nationality (2017)

Nationality	Number of Granted Patents				
	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total	Percentage
TAIWAN, REPUBLIC OF CHINA	18,569	17,934	3,629	40,132	55.83%
JAPAN	12,123	64	1,145	13,332	18.55%
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	7,156	224	662	8,042	11.19%
MAINLAND CHINA	1,503	462	157	2,122	2.95%
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	1,947	26	125	2,098	2.92%
GERMANY	1,162	20	284	1,466	2.04%
SWITZERLAND	392	4	157	553	0.77%
FRANCE	277	1	275	553	0.77%
NETHERLANDS	454	14	30	498	0.69%
HONG KONG	264	101	98	463	0.64%
CAYMAN ISLANDS	305	62	31	398	0.55%
SWEDEN	132	0	242	374	0.52%
UNITED KINGDOM	195	10	37	242	0.34%
SINGAPORE	205	9	9	223	0.31%
ITALY	101	2	71	174	0.24%
AUSTRIA	89	0	9	98	0.14%
FINLAND	79	0	18	97	0.13%
BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	67	12	10	89	0.12%
CANADA	65	6	10	81	0.11%
BELGIUM	72	2	2	76	0.11%
MALTA	62	0	6	68	0.09%
AUSTRALIA	38	7	20	65	0.09%
LUXEMBOURG	52	0	4	56	0.08%
SAMOA	29	23	1	53	0.07%
IRELAND	42	1	3	46	0.06%

Nationality	Number of Granted Patents				
	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total	Percentage
ISRAEL	39	4	3	46	0.06%
BARBADOS	28	0	11	39	0.05%
LIECHTENSTEIN	34	0	4	38	0.05%
SPAIN	30	0	3	33	0.05%
SEYCHELLES	19	14	0	33	0.05%
MALAYSIA	13	12	5	30	0.04%
DENMARK	18	3	7	28	0.04%
NORWAY	23	1	1	25	0.03%
NEW ZEALAND	10	1	11	22	0.03%
SLOVENIA	0	0	21	21	0.03%
INDIA	17	0	3	20	0.03%
SAUDI ARABIA	14	0	0	14	0.02%
BELIZE	7	7	0	14	0.02%
BAHAMAS	11	0	0	11	0.02%
MEXICO	10	0	0	10	0.01%
THAILAND	4	5	0	9	0.01%
MACAO	2	1	6	9	0.01%
HUNGARY	8	0	0	8	0.01%
CZECH REPUBLIC	3	1	4	8	0.01%
BRAZIL	4	1	2	7	0.01%
OTHERS	36	3	14	53	0.06%
TOTAL	45,710	19,037	7,130	71,877	100.00%

Note : Countries with fewer than 5 patents granted are listed as "OTHER."

13. Residents Patent Applications in 2017 (Top 20)

Rank	Applicant	Number of Applications			
		Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total
1	TAIWAN SEMICONDUCTOR MANUFACTURING COMPANY LTD.	937	0	0	937
2	HON HAI PRECISION INDUSTRY CO., LTD.	438	28	19	485
3	INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY RESEARCH INSTITUTE	436	14	1	451
4	ACER INCORPORATED	311	55	14	380
5	AU OPTRONICS CORPORATION	324	15	18	357
6	MEDIATEK INC.	349	0	0	349
7	MICROJET TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD	129	122	0	251
8	FAR-EAST-UNIVERSITY	54	151	0	205
9	CHINA STEEL CORPORATION	97	106	0	203
10	CHUNGHWA TELECOM CO., LTD.	170	0	2	172
11	INVENTEC CORPORATION	160	0	0	160
12	UNI-PRESIDENT ENTERPRISES CORP.	58	88	12	158
13	TAIPEI CHENGSHIN UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	11	144	0	155
14	ASUSTEK COMPUTER INC.	85	58	8	151
15	PRIMAX ELECTRONICS LTD.	147	1	0	148
16	NATIONAL CHUNG SHAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	108	22	5	135
17	SILICON MOTION, INC.	134	0	0	134
18	L&F PLASTICS, CO., LTD.	4	17	105	126
19	MACRONIX INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD.	125	0	0	125
20	WISTRON CORPORATION	109	10	5	124
20	DELTA ELECTRONICS, INC.	88	20	16	124

Note : Applicants with the same total of applications are given the same ranking, but the order of placement is arranged by the number of invention patents, from most to least.

14. Residents Patent Grants in 2017 (Top 20)

Rank	Applicant	Number of Grants			
		Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total
1	HON HAI PRECISION INDUSTRY CO., LTD.	705	29	22	756
2	TAIWAN SEMICONDUCTOR MANUFACTURING COMPANY LTD.	605	0	0	605
3	INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY RESEARCH INSTITUTE	562	17	1	580
4	AU OPTRONICS CORPORATION	419	15	1	435
5	ACER INCORPORATED	280	76	5	361
6	CHINA STEEL CORPORATION	129	94	0	223
7	FAR-EAST-UNIVERSITY	96	114	1	211
8	MACRONIX INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD.	207	0	0	207
9	HIGH TECH COMPUTER, CORP.	176	0	18	194
10	WISTRON CORPORATION	179	0	0	179
11	CHUNGHWA TELECOM CO., LTD.	171	2	2	175
11	DELTA ELECTRONICS, INC.	146	16	13	175
13	METAL INDUSTRIES RESEARCH CENTRE	154	9	1	164
14	QUANTA COMPUTER INC.	132	10	14	156
15	MICROJET TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD	43	110	0	153
16	TAIPEI CHENGSHIN UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	3	140	1	144
17	ASUSTEK COMPUTER INC.	63	72	7	142
18	INVENTEC CORPORATION	139	1	1	141
18	NATIONAL CHENG KUNG UNIVERSITY	121	19	1	141
20	NATIONAL TSING HUA UNIVERSITY	131	2	0	133

Note : Applicants with the same total of grants are given the same ranking, but the order of placement is arranged by the number of invention patents, from most to least.

15. Non-Residents Patent Applications in 2017 (Top 20)

Rank	Applicant	Number of Applications			
		Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total
1	ALIBABA GROUP SERVICES LIMITED	761	1	0	762
2	QUALCOMM INCORPORATED	604	0	0	604
3	APPLIED MATERIALS, INC.	461	24	8	493
4	INTEL CORPORATION	429	0	0	429
5	SEMICONDUCTOR ENERGY LABORATORY CO., LTD.	352	0	0	352
6	TOKYO ELECTRON LIMITED	347	1	1	349
7	GUANG DONG OPPO MOBILE TELECOMMUNICATIONS CORP., LTD	309	0	14	323
8	SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.	256	0	23	279
9	NITTO DENKO CORPORATION	274	0	0	274
10	MITSUBISHI ELECTRIC CORPORATION	187	0	55	242
11	CORNING INCORPORATED	228	0	0	228
12	SUMITOMO CHEMICAL CO., LTD.	218	0	0	218
13	GLOBALFOUNDRIES US INC.	214	0	0	214
14	DISCO CORPORATION	208	0	0	208
15	FUJIFILM CORPORATION	207	0	0	207
16	LG CHEM, LTD.	205	0	0	205
17	SCREEN HOLDINGS CO., LTD.	202	0	0	202
18	3M INNOVATIVE PROPERTIES COMPANY	163	5	32	200
19	SHIN-ETSU CHEMICAL CO., LTD.	195	0	2	197
20	TOSHIBA MEMORY CORPORATION	194	0	2	196

Note : Applicants with the same total of applications are given the same ranking, but the order of placement is arranged by the number of invention patents, from most to least.

16. Non-Residents Patent Grants in 2017 (Top 20)

Rank	Applicant	Number of Grants			
		Invention	Utility Model	Design	Total
1	INTEL CORPORATION	968	0	0	968
2	SEMICONDUCTOR ENERGY LABORATORY CO., LTD.	671	0	0	671
3	TOKYO ELECTRON LIMITED	414	0	1	415
4	SAMSUNG DISPLAY CO., LTD.	351	0	0	351
5	APPLIED MATERIALS, INC.	310	28	9	347
6	MITSUBISHI ELECTRIC CORPORATION	292	0	53	345
7	APPLE INC.	283	6	43	332
8	LG CHEM, LTD.	247	0	5	252
9	FUJIFILM CORPORATION	250	0	0	250
10	NITTO DENKO CORPORATION	233	1	0	234
11	SUMITOMO CHEMICAL CO., LTD.	218	0	0	218
12	FOXCONN INTERCONNECT TECHNOLOGY LIMITED	133	53	18	204
13	SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.	190	0	11	201
13	RENAULT S.A.S.	0	0	201	201
15	HEWLETT-PACKARD DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, L. P.	184	0	4	188
16	SHIN-ETSU CHEMICAL CO., LTD.	184	0	3	187
17	3M INNOVATIVE PROPERTIES COMPANY	139	7	29	175
18	CORNING INCORPORATED	173	0	0	173
19	INTEL IP CORPORATION	166	0	0	166
20	SEIKO EPSON CORPORATION	155	0	6	161

Note : Applicants with the same total of grants are given the same ranking, but the order of placement is arranged by the number of invention patents, from most to least.

17. Certificates Issued by Type of Industry in 2017

Type of Industry	Corresponding International Patent Classification	Residents		Non-Residents		Total	
		Invention	Utility Model	Invention	Utility Model	No. of Certificates Issued	Percentage
Agriculture, Forest, Fishery & Animal Husbandry	A01, (exclude A01H,A01K67,A01N,A01P)	155	709	106	15	985	1.52%
Foods & Tobacco	A21-A24	95	236	212	4	547	0.84%
Domestic Articles	A41-A47	408	2,582	382	97	3,469	5.36%
Pharmaceutical & Entertainment	A61-A63,(exclude A61K&A61P,A61Q)	1,015	1,753	863	100	3,731	5.76%
Biotech	A01H,A01K67,A01N,A61K35/66-35/76,38,39,47/42,48,49/14,49/16,51/08,51/10,A61P,C07K,C12,G01N33,A01P	315	57	469	10	851	1.31%
Preparation for Medical, Dental or Toilet Purposes	A61K (exclude 35/66-35/76,38,39,47/42,48,49/14,49/16,51/08,51/10) ,A61Q	243	52	386	2	683	1.05%
Separation & Mixing	B01-B09	312	437	557	25	1,331	2.06%
Working of Metal	B21-B32, (exclude B31)	1,184	1,356	1,646	75	4,261	6.58%
Printing	B41-B44	97	222	167	8	494	0.76%
Transporting	B60-B68	887	2,138	909	111	4,045	6.25%
Micro-structural technology; nano-technology	B81-B82	49	10	57	1	117	0.18%
Inorganic Chemistry, Treatment of Waste Water	C01-C05,C30	254	161	781	9	1,205	1.86%
Organic Chemistry	C07, (exclude C07K 、C07M)	131	0	1,029	0	1,160	1.79%
Organic Macromolecular Compound	C08	199	8	1,376	1	1,584	2.45%
Dyes, Petroleum, Animal or Vegetable Oils	C09-C11	151	32	1,168	2	1,353	2.09%
Sugar Industries & Pelts/Leather	C13-C14	2	1	1	0	4	0.01%
Metallurgy, Coating Metallic Material & Alloys	C21-C23,C25 (exclude C22K)	219	88	1,007	12	1,326	2.05%
Textiles & Flexible Materials	D01-D07	133	185	231	11	560	0.86%
Paper Making & Making Paper Articles	D21,B31	9	13	26	1	49	0.08%
Fixed Constructions	E01-E06	356	916	216	20	1,508	2.33%

Type of Industry	Corresponding International Patent Classification	Residents		Non-Residents		Total	
		Invention	Utility Model	Invention	Utility Model	No. of Certificates Issued	Percentage
Mining or Quarrying	E21	2	13	10	0	25	0.04%
Engines and Pumps	F01-F04	227	406	228	18	879	1.36%
Hydraulics or Pneumatics in General	F15-F17	349	678	375	35	1,437	2.22%
Lighting; Heating	F21-F28	565	831	412	40	1,848	2.85%
Weapons; Explosive Charges	F41-F42,C06	30	83	16	1	130	0.20%
Optics	G01-G03 ,(exclude G01N33)	1,999	763	2,749	76	5,587	8.63%
Measuring	G04-G08,(exclude G06F,G06Q)	611	405	415	11	1,442	2.23%
Semi-Conductor Applications	G09-G12	785	265	931	21	2,002	3.09%
Nuclear Engineering	G21	4	1	24	1	30	0.05%
Electric Power; Generation, Distribution or Conversion of Electric Power, Electric Heating	H02,H05	1,297	786	1,066	83	3,232	4.99%
Basic Electronic	H01,(exclude H01L)	902	801	1,490	192	3,385	5.23%
Semiconductor Devices	H01L	2,145	367	4,055	51	6,618	10.22%
Basic Electronic Circuitry; Electric Communication Technique	H03,H04	1,287	399	2,004	24	3,714	5.74%
Electric Digital Data Processing	G06F (exclude 17/60)	1,744	487	1,606	40	3,877	5.99%
E-business	G06F17/60,G06Q	376	671	159	5	1,211	1.87%
Others		32	22	13	1	68	0.11%
Total		18,569	17,934	27,142	1,103	64,748	100.00%

18. Statistics for Valid Patent Invention & Utility Model

Classification	Invention	Utility Model
A01	1,873	3,050
A21	127	309
A22	16	36
A23	1,137	687
A24	199	44
A41	236	1,182
A42	68	355
A43	309	1,039
A44	727	492
A45	351	2,306
A46	157	154
A47	1,922	8,204
A61	11,303	6,250
A62	208	559
A63	1,822	2,881
B01	3,181	1,415
B02	121	141
B03	77	51
B04	43	26
B05	1,341	712
B06	17	8
B07	94	110
B08	431	274
B09	139	65
B21	1,008	577
B22	590	112
B23	3,144	2,490
B24	1,514	649
B25	2,525	2,395
B26	398	538
B27	129	223
B28	138	86
B29	2,300	1,152

Classification	Invention	Utility Model
B30	113	119
B31	54	74
B32	2,633	757
B33	3	13
B41	1,582	555
B42	70	324
B43	146	349
B44	161	194
B60	2,205	3,557
B61	199	42
B62	2,865	3,367
B63	219	226
B64	72	64
B65	4,012	4,920
B66	359	464
B67	109	134
B68	7	8
B81	365	22
B82	308	5
C01	1,892	69
C02	803	443
C03	1,853	177
C04	881	21
C05	64	40
C06	5	4
C07	7,523	5
C08	10,096	49
C09	6,950	89
C10	541	27
C11	475	71
C12	1,891	159
C13	9	1
C14	14	1

Classification	Invention	Utility Model
C21	500	55
C22	1,842	18
C23	4,137	156
C25	1,243	278
C30	765	85
C40	10	0
D01	546	88
D02	74	59
D03	181	140
D04	442	359
D05	449	272
D06	748	416
D07	12	25
D21	233	35
D99	1	2
E01	154	181
E02	251	262
E03	234	511
E04	861	1,985
E05	838	1,327
E06	469	1,393
E21	66	41
F01	340	216
F02	605	390
F03	327	474
F04	1,375	1,205
F15	156	75
F16	4,264	4,518
F17	184	98
F21	1,835	2,390
F22	48	35
F23	489	403
F24	1,183	1,995

Classification	Invention	Utility Model
F25	545	368
F26	108	142
F27	205	82
F28	641	320
F41	190	415
F42	27	47
G01	11,985	2,521
G02	16,857	2,456
G03	8,475	660
G04	183	126
G05	2,412	278
G06	29,696	6,669
G07	384	248
G08	1,033	841
G09	7,838	859
G10	1,198	312
G11	7,396	406
G12	39	22
G21	324	9
G99	1	1
H01	66,085	11,181
H02	7,776	2,397
H03	5,496	132
H04	24,743	2,422
H05	9,990	3,741
H99	1	0
Total	314,614	111,064

Note : The figures above are calculated based on existing patents as of December 31, 2017.

Design

Classification	Design
01	200
02	1,442
03	992
04	278
05	348
06	1,831
07	1,808
08	2,238
09	2,800
10	1,319
11	1,221
12	5,259
13	2,971
14	5,093
15	2,404
16	1,529
17	39
18	109
19	640
20	249

Classification	Design
21	1,412
22	278
23	2,471
24	1,102
25	891
26	2,459
27	97
28	1,330
29	78
30	140
31	290
99	25
Toal	43,343

Note : The figures above are calculated based on existing patents as of December 31, 2017.

19. Statistics of Pending Patent Applications for Examination (2008~2017)

Item Year	Application			Reexamination		Opposition			Invalidation			Technical Evaluation Report for Utility Model	Total
	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Invention	Design	Invention	Utility Model	Design	Invention	Utility Model	Design		
2008	123,551	8,011	7,254	5,972	190	1	-	-	550	1,650	68	1,695	148,942
2009	141,213	8,117	6,057	4,676	119	-	1	-	522	1,319	44	2,803	164,871
2010	153,969	9,015	6,198	4,171	112	-	1	-	497	1,257	58	2,882	178,160
2011	160,858	8,444	6,224	4,312	74	-	-	-	399	1,116	82	2,322	183,831
2012	153,039	8,376	6,382	5,167	39	-	-	-	365	1,027	68	2,140	176,603
2013	129,318	6,599	6,681	7,345	40	-	-	-	292	844	49	1,740	152,908
2014	100,580	5,696	6,276	8,592	143	-	-	-	274	599	67	1,773	124,000
2015	72,892	4,641	4,854	8,711	179	-	-	-	257	511	87	1,584	93,716
2016	50,293	3,953	4,848	8,390	72	-	-	-	235	408	49	1,125	69,373
2017	44,002	4,859	5,056	6,256	55	-	-	-	202	271	23	620	61,344

Note : 1. Since July 1, 2004, Utility Model patents applications have only been subject to formality examination with the requirement that the technical evaluation reports be attached.

2. The statistics above excludes the number of applications not requesting for substantial examination. (2008: 12,965; 2009: 8,501; 2010: 10,705; 2011:12,671; 2012:10,932; 2013:9,959; 2014:10,734; 2015:9,684; 2016: 10,142; 2017: 9,707).

3. Some new applications were collected via E-filing starting April 2008. Since operation procedures were different, there was a slight discrepancy in statistical data for 2008 on the number of pending cases.

D. Trend Table of Invention Requests For Examination

Number and Percentage of Requests for Examination (Shown by the Year of Filing)

Filing Year	Invention Applications (Total Applications In This Year)	In the First Year Since the Filing Date		In the Second Year Since the Filing Date		In the Third Year Since the Filing Date		After the Third Year Since the Filing Date		Sum of the Number/ Percentage of Applications Requested For Examination	
		Applications	Percentage	Applications	Percentage	Applications	Percentage	Applications	Percentage	Applications	Percentage
2008	51,831	32,213	62.15%	1,468	2.83%	12,289	23.71%	268	0.52%	46,238	89.21%
2009	46,582	28,508	61.20%	1,390	2.98%	11,520	24.73%	465	1.00%	41,883	89.91%
2010	47,327	27,829	58.80%	1,669	3.53%	11,947	25.24%	417	0.88%	41,862	88.45%
2011	49,919	29,092	58.28%	1,545	3.10%	12,473	24.99%	604	1.21%	43,714	87.57%
2012	51,189	30,520	59.62%	1,102	2.15%	12,137	23.71%	887	1.73%	44,646	87.22%
2013	49,217	28,464	57.83%	1,167	2.37%	12,223	24.83%	1,167	2.37%	43,021	87.41%
2014	46,379	26,513	57.17%	1,167	2.52%	2,925	6.31%	1,181	2.55%	31,786	68.54%
2015	44,415	24,799	55.83%	774	1.74%	2,668	6.01%	1,355	3.05%	30,196	67.99%
2016	43,836	22,655	51.68%	882	2.01%	348	0.79%	1,613	3.68%	26,164	59.69%
2017	46,122	24,255	52.59%	347	0.75%	234	0.51%	1,575	3.41%	26,411	57.26%

Note : 1. The number of requests for examination (including new applications, divisional applications, and conversion applications) refers to the number of requests for examination according to the provisions of Article 38.1 and 2 of the new Patent Act of the ROC.

2. Except for the divisional applications and conversion applications conforming to the provisions of Article 34 or 108 of the new Patent Act, the invention applications failing to be submitted a request for examination within three years from the filing date are deemed to have been withdrawn.

3. The percentage of requests for examination refers to the percentage of the total number of the requests for examination in each year within three years from the filing dates, divisional and conversion applications divided or converted in 30 days from the filing date according to the provisions of Articles 34 and 108 of the new Patent Act, to the total number of new applications for invention.

4. The total number of invention applications in each year, besides the new applications filed in the year, further includes the number of the divisional applications and the number of conversion applications divided or converted in the year but originally filed before the year.

E. Statistics for IC Layout Applications and Certificates Issued

Year	Application	Certificate Issued
2008	37	37
2009	30	27
2010	50	48
2011	144	120
2012	159	124
2013	146	83
2014	87	195
2015	113	120
2016	114	133
2017	58	68

II. Trademark Cases Filed & Disposed

A. General Statistics of Trademark Cases (2008-2017)

Year \ Item	Application	Registration	Rejection
2008	59,568	49,500	7,811
2009	59,669	48,075	7,728
2010	66,496	54,292	8,356
2011	67,620	48,315	6,480
2012	74,357	61,918	8,724
2013	74,031	60,557	8,581
2014	75,933	66,257	7,641
2015	78,523	62,993	7,692
2016	79,300	68,177	8,956
2017	83,802	74,226	8,903

Note : 1. The figures for "Application" are calculated based on the total number of registration applications collected each year.
2. The figures for "Registration" and "Rejection" are calculated based on the total number of cases published each year.

B. Statistics of Trademark (2008-2017)

1. Statistics of Applications

Year \ Item	Application		Opposition	Invalidation	Revocation
	By case	By class			
2008	59,568	75,033	1,192	363	358
2009	59,669	74,177	1,033	389	354
2010	66,496	83,072	1,010	373	648
2011	67,620	85,958	881	444	441
2012	74,357	95,435	1,009	345	570
2013	74,031	94,958	955	225	513
2014	75,933	97,776	868	213	627
2015	78,523	101,327	780	210	669
2016	79,300	101,331	822	187	515
2017	83,802	108,758	913	248	640

Year \ Item	Renewal	License	Assignment	Alteration
2008	29,954	1,413	8,971	9,595
2009	30,386	1,432	8,925	8,703
2010	33,554	1,148	7,937	9,722
2011	37,530	1,082	8,743	7,848
2012	35,547	1,077	9,188	8,808
2013	42,536	1,046	9,299	8,358
2014	39,624	859	7,327	8,744
2015	41,471	930	8,998	12,323
2016	43,030	763	9,469	8,552
2017	42,474	696	9,147	9,153

Note : 1. The figures above reflect the total number of applications.

2. The term "Application" includes applications for certification mark, collective membership mark and collective trademark.

3. The term "License" includes applications for sub-license.

4. The term "Alteration" includes applications for "goods/service reduction."

5. Beginning from November 28, 2003, applications for trademark registration may contain two more types of goods or services, thus the number of applications and the number of classes are not the same.

2. Trademark Opposition

Year \ Item	Sustained	Denied	Others
2008	705	282	268
2009	753	295	256
2010	514	195	223
2011	436	124	260
2012	324	177	250
2013	421	377	273
2014	427	265	216
2015	470	177	261
2016	426	232	228
2017	386	183	227

Note : 1. The chart reflects the number of cases disposed each year.

2. The item "Others" includes rejection because of formal deficiency, withdrawal, and other type of rejection.

3. Trademark Invalidation

Year \ Item	Sustained	Denied	Others
2008	241	94	76
2009	295	149	107
2010	220	76	91
2011	194	50	122
2012	130	70	129
2013	116	130	89
2014	108	75	101
2015	122	60	74
2016	116	41	60
2017	106	32	80

Note : 1. The chart reflects the number of cases disposed each year.

2. The item "Others" includes rejection because of formal deficiency, withdrawal, application for identifying the scope of designated goods or services, and other type of rejection.

4. Trademark Revocation (Cancellation)

Year \ Item	Sustained	Denied	Others
2008	226	43	53
2009	248	62	76
2010	484	27	56
2011	310	33	112
2012	343	41	116
2013	331	52	136
2014	405	47	115
2015	487	35	157
2016	379	47	193
2017	345	28	195

Note : 1. The chart reflects the number of cases disposed each year.
 2. The item "Others" includes rejection because of formal deficiency, withdrawal, and other type of rejection.
 3. Beginning from November 28, 2003, "disciplinary cancellation" has been changed to "revocation."

5. Trademark Administrative Appeals, 2008-2017

Year \ Item	Administrative Appeals					
	Cases Filed	Decisions of Administrative Appeals				
		Original Decisions Revoked	Administrative Appeals Rejected	Others	Other Concluded Cases	Rate of Revocation
2008	1,054	85	953	0	25	8.00%
2009	1,048	78	920	0	35	7.55%
2010	906	68	930	0	27	6.63%
2011	674	34	648	0	31	4.77%
2012	835	37	771	1	11	4.63%
2013	811	59	653	14	10	9.92%
2014	787	84	652	15	10	13.01%
2015	722	29	709	4	5	4.42%
2016	688	15	680	4	11	2.68%
2017	684	26	689	7	11	4.50%

Note : 1. The above statistics are based on figures published by the Petitions and Appeals Committee, MOEA.
 2. The "Administrative Appeals Rejected" column includes cases inadmissible and rejected. The "Other Concluded Cases" column includes withdrawals by appellants, jurisdictional transfers, and consolidated reviews.
 3. The "Others" category for concluded appeals refers to partial rejection and partial cancellation.

6. Trademark Administrative Litigation Processed by the Intellectual Property Court

Year \ Item	Cases Received	Cases Concluded							
		Withdrawn	Plaintiff Won	Plaintiff Lost	Partially Sustained	Dismissals	Settlements	Others	Total
Jul. - Dec. 2008	148	3	5	43	3	8	2	2	66
2009	263	10	20	197	11	13	10	1	262
2010	254	14	14	188	14	12	1	0	243
2011	173	9	16	162	16	8	5	1	217
2012	192	8	18	122	19	1	3	0	171
2013	157	6	21	118	11	6	3	0	165
2014	162	9	19	120	9	3	1	0	161
2015	159	17	20	96	8	4	3	0	148
2016	158	9	14	119	3	6	2	0	153
2017	176	12	16	105	3	5	7	0	148

Note : 1. The above statistics are provided by the Intellectual Property Court. "Plaintiff Won" and "Partially Sustained" include appeals filed against the Ministry of Economic Affairs whose appeal decisions were revoked.
2. "Settlements" refer to cases concluded by the IP court after the litigants' mutual concession to the disputes and the reaching of an agreement.

7. Residents and Non-Residents Trademark Applications (By Case)

Year \ Item	Residents	Non-Residents
2008	45,876	14,244
2009	47,009	12,677
2010	50,998	15,498
2011	50,895	16,725
2012	55,696	18,661
2013	55,338	18,693
2014	56,217	19,716
2015	57,356	21,167
2016	57,548	21,752
2017	61,215	22,587

Note : Applications for joint ownership of trademark received from July 13, 2006. The number of statistics by nationality in this table is counted by the number of applicants in terms of their nationality.

8. Residents and Non-Residents Trademark Registrations (By Case)

Year \ Item	Residents	Non-Residents
2008	37,220	12,280
2009	35,650	12,425
2010	41,410	12,882
2011	36,687	11,628
2012	45,659	16,259
2013	44,174	16,383
2014	48,728	17,529
2015	45,233	17,760
2016	48,828	19,349
2017	53,202	21,024

C. Statistics of Trademarks by Class and Nationality

1. Trademark Applications and Registrations by Class (2015-2017)

Class	Application			Registration		
	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017
Total	101,226	101,257	108,656	81,616	88,196	96,655
1	1,242	1,328	1,457	976	1,174	1,251
2	301	390	338	226	303	356
3	6,763	6,838	6,818	5,154	5,400	6,337
4	500	475	520	391	422	446
5	5,715	5,963	6,754	4,437	4,838	5,765
6	881	947	967	748	826	983
7	1,842	1,903	2,083	1,785	1,696	1,888
8	675	716	746	598	646	724
9	7,607	7,572	8,325	6,389	6,829	7,057
10	1,620	1,729	1,821	1,474	1,455	1,840
11	1,902	2,087	2,046	1,701	1,780	1,876
12	1,737	1,709	1,699	1,566	1,564	1,515
13	39	61	73	38	53	57
14	1,499	1,242	1,383	1,291	1,292	1,278

Class	Application			Registration		
	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017
15	134	187	164	136	138	185
16	2,750	2,702	2,935	2,294	2,473	2,686
17	597	599	537	507	562	586
18	2,580	2,226	2,218	2,154	2,153	2,244
19	480	423	529	406	410	463
20	1,496	1,478	1,602	1,222	1,384	1,566
21	2,094	2,092	2,284	1,741	1,873	2,028
22	212	219	230	206	206	215
23	74	99	90	85	89	84
24	928	1,066	986	866	868	1,065
25	4,838	4,598	4,602	4,225	3,971	4,388
26	332	343	383	306	330	378
27	217	296	250	177	196	309
28	2,103	1,996	2,287	1,826	1,956	2,015
29	3,868	3,648	4,025	2,784	3,156	3,544
30	6,975	7,074	7,407	5,204	5,800	6,343
31	1,412	1,454	1,586	1,009	1,259	1,374
32	1,911	2,142	2,167	1,387	1,549	1,932
33	869	944	1,000	695	744	855
34	365	372	324	316	364	313
35	11,548	11,362	12,938	9,333	10,286	11,158
36	1,491	1,372	1,632	1,253	1,293	1,424
37	1,305	1,319	1,445	1,060	1,193	1,304
38	1,262	1,209	1,340	1,055	1,131	1,185
39	1,106	1,068	1,133	860	1,053	977
40	632	626	694	514	591	641
41	4,699	4,746	5,400	3,632	4,131	4,537
42	3,300	3,139	3,427	2,729	2,843	2,907
43	6,684	6,746	7,076	4,777	5,557	5,897
44	1,689	1,757	1,945	1,355	1,470	1,718
45	952	995	990	728	889	961

Note : The above figures do not include the applications and registrations of certification mark and collective membership mark.

2. Trademark Applications by Nationality in 2017 (By Case)

Nationality	Application	Percentage	Nationality	Application	Percentage
TAIWAN, REPUBLIC OF CHINA	61,215	73.05%	BELGIUM	63	0.08%
MAINLAND CHINA	4,830	5.76%	ISRAEL	61	0.07%
JAPAN	3,892	4.64%	NORWAY	51	0.06%
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	3,684	4.40%	BELIZE	48	0.06%
HONG KONG	1,579	1.88%	LIECHTENSTEIN	47	0.06%
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	1,521	1.81%	SEYCHELLES	46	0.05%
GERMANY	782	0.93%	MACAO	42	0.05%
FRANCE	720	0.86%	RUSSIAN FEDERATION	34	0.04%
SWITZERLAND	574	0.68%	POLAND	33	0.04%
UNITED KINGDOM	563	0.67%	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	31	0.04%
SINGAPORE	528	0.63%	VIETNAM	23	0.03%
ITALY	390	0.47%	CHILE	22	0.03%
BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	314	0.37%	PORTUGAL	21	0.03%
CAYMAN ISLANDS	301	0.36%	TURKEY	21	0.03%
AUSTRALIA	263	0.31%	PHILIPPINES	19	0.02%
CANADA	233	0.28%	BULGARIA	14	0.02%
THAILAND	185	0.22%	BRAZIL	14	0.02%
NETHERLANDS	173	0.21%	HUNGARY	14	0.02%
MALAYSIA	151	0.18%	MEXICO	13	0.02%
SWEDEN	142	0.17%	BERMUDA	11	0.01%
NEW ZEALAND	138	0.16%	CYPRUS	10	0.01%
SPAIN	117	0.14%	CZECH REPUBLIC	10	0.01%
INDONESIA	103	0.12%	MAURITIUS	10	0.01%
LUXEMBOURG	99	0.12%	SOUTH AFRICA	10	0.01%
AUSTRIA	90	0.11%	ISLE OF MAN	9	0.01%
SAMOA	86	0.10%	ECUADOR	8	0.01%
IRELAND	84	0.10%	EL SALVADOR	8	0.01%
INDIA	78	0.09%	GREECE	7	0.01%
FINLAND	77	0.09%	ARGENTINA	6	0.01%
DENMARK	74	0.09%	OTHERS	110	0.13%

	Subtotal	Ratio
Residents	61,215	73.05%
Non-Residents	22,587	26.95%
Total	83,802	100.00%

Note : 1. Applications for joint ownership of trademark received from July 13, 2006. The number of statistics by nationality in this table is counted by the number of applicants in terms of their nationality.
2. Countries with fewer than five applications are listed as "Others."

3. Trademark Registrations by Nationality in 2017 (By Case)

Nationality	Registration	Percentage	Nationality	Registration	Percentage
TAIWAN, REPUBLIC OF CHINA	53,202	71.68%	ISRAEL	36	0.05%
MAINLAND CHINA	3,897	5.25%	POLAND	33	0.04%
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	3,783	5.10%	BELIZE	32	0.04%
JAPAN	3,553	4.79%	VIETNAM	30	0.04%
HONG KONG	1,419	1.91%	CHILE	29	0.04%
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	1,227	1.65%	INDIA	26	0.04%
GERMANY	841	1.13%	MEXICO	26	0.04%
FRANCE	739	1.00%	NORWAY	26	0.04%
SWITZERLAND	638	0.86%	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	24	0.03%
UNITED KINGDOM	609	0.82%	BERMUDA	20	0.03%
SINGAPORE	473	0.64%	BRAZIL	20	0.03%
ITALY	408	0.55%	RUSSIAN FEDERATION	18	0.02%
CAYMAN ISLANDS	297	0.40%	CYPRUS	17	0.02%
BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	291	0.39%	TURKEY	16	0.02%
AUSTRALIA	259	0.35%	SYRIA	15	0.02%
NETHERLANDS	245	0.33%	ISLE OF MAN	14	0.02%
MALAYSIA	238	0.32%	BAHAMAS	13	0.02%
CANADA	196	0.26%	SOUTH AFRICA	13	0.02%
SPAIN	164	0.22%	HUNGARY	12	0.02%
THAILAND	123	0.17%	BRUNEI	11	0.01%
SAMOA	109	0.15%	BARBADOS	10	0.01%
NEW ZEALAND	101	0.14%	MALTA	10	0.01%
SWEDEN	100	0.13%	ARGENTINA	9	0.01%
LUXEMBOURG	99	0.13%	GREECE	9	0.01%
MACAO	86	0.12%	MONACO	9	0.01%
IRELAND	79	0.11%	PORTUGAL	9	0.01%
DENMARK	76	0.10%	MARSHALL ISLANDS	8	0.01%
FINLAND	72	0.10%	SAUDI ARABIA	8	0.01%
AUSTRIA	63	0.08%	ANGUILLA	7	0.01%
BELGIUM	56	0.08%	ECUADOR	7	0.01%
INDONESIA	51	0.07%	BULGARIA	6	0.01%
PHILIPPINES	44	0.06%	QATAR	6	0.01%
SEYCHELLES	43	0.06%	OTHERS	75	0.10%
LIECHTENSTEIN	41	0.06%			

	Subtotal	Ratio
Residents	53,202	71.68%
Non-Residents	21,024	28.32%
Total	74,226	100.00%

Note : Countries with fewer than five registrations are listed as "Others."

D. Statistics for Certification Mark and Collective Membership Mark

Item Year	Certification Mark		Collective Membership Mark	
	Application	Registration	Application	Registration
2008	41	40	42	35
2009	43	27	57	41
2010	33	39	83	55
2011	64	21	70	56
2012	37	42	71	39
2013	41	30	64	54
2014	31	37	72	48
2015	43	31	58	56
2016	27	26	47	52
2017	41	30	61	36

3 Annual Publications

Books

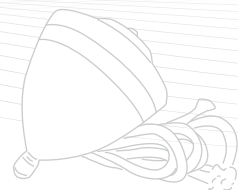
No.	Title	Date of Publication
1	<i>Procedures of Applying and Maintaining Trademarks</i>	February 2017
2	<i>Remedial practices and Strategies for Trademark Infringement</i>	February 2017
3	<i>Classification of Goods and Services and Reciprocal Search Data</i>	February 2017
4	<i>Trademark Act Explicated</i>	March 2017
5	<i>Compilation of Patent Statutes</i>	October 2017
6	<i>Compilation of IPR Laws and Regulations</i>	November 2017

Periodicals

No.	Title	Frequency
1	<i>Patent Gazette (CD-ROM)</i>	Quarterly
2	<i>Trademark Gazette (CD-ROM)</i>	Bi-monthly
3	<i>Patent Application Publication Gazette (CD-ROM)</i>	Bi-monthly
4	<i>Intellectual Property Right Monthly (Online)</i>	Monthly
5	<i>Annual Report 2016 (Chinese)</i>	Annually
6	<i>Annual Report 2016 (English)</i>	Annually

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